

The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1784, and is now in its one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the State, and, with the exception of the Boston Herald, it is the only one printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

- ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 26, Order Sons of St. George—Percey Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.
- NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macdonalds—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Grandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.
- COURT WAXTON, No. 678, FORESTERS of AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John E. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
- THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Alexander MacLellan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
- OCEAN LODGE, No. 4, O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master; William P. Perry, Vice Master; Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
- NATHAN'S LODGE, No. 49, N. E. O. P.—Dudley E. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
- LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Kittie G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
- RENEWED LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—William Chapman, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.
- DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Ralph Caplan, William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.
- CLAN McLEOD, No. 104—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Installation Services.

The installation of Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will take place in the auditorium of the church on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. Professor William Brenton Greene, Jr., D. D., of Princeton University, will preside. The services will be open to the public and a large attendance is expected. The clergy of the city and of the presbytery will be well represented.

The order of the services is as follows: Organ Prelude.

Hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."

Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Richard A. Greene of Princeton, N. J.

Antiphon.

Prayer by Rev. J. J. Dunlop of Roxbury, Mass.

Hymn, "O'ward Christian Soldiers."

Sermon by Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.

Solo by Dr. H. H. Luther.

Constitutional Questions and Installation Prayer by Professor William Brenton Greene of Princeton, N. J.

Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Gerhart A. Wilson, D. D., of Providence, R. I.

Charge to the People by Rev. Herbert A. Manchester of East Boston, Mass.

Hymn, "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus."

Benediction by Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D.

Carnival Week.

Preparations for Carnival Week are coming on well. The publicity committee has been busy on the road for the purpose of advertising the affair and the results of its work are already noticeable in the out of town newspapers.

A novel feature of the celebration this year will be the parade of the school boys. The youngsters are taking a great interest in this and are already drilling and organizing for the event. The plans for the carnival parade are coming on well and this feature will undoubtedly far surpass even the parade of last year.

August 6 to 11 will be a busy time in Newport.

There was nothing for the court to do on Thursday and after waiting for a time for a Providence attorney to appear adjournment was taken until Friday when the divorce docket was in order. There was not much in this line for the court to consider, but a few final decrees were entered.

Ex-Congressman Bull is convalescent from his recent illness and was able to drive out the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr will spend the summer in Newport.

Joseph Weaver, who fell from a street car recently, is able to be out.

Aquidneck Chapter, O. E. S.

Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, Order of the Eastern Star, made an official inspection of and visitation to Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, of this city, on Tuesday evening, May 8. The Grand Matron was accompanied by the Grand Patron, John P. Sanborn; John C. Davis of Providence, Associate Grand Patron; S. Peorose Williams, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Imogene Williams, Mrs. Hattie C. Davis, Past Grand Matrons; Mabel F. G. Tobie, Grand Adah; Mrs. Harriet W. Wilmarth, Grand Ruth; Miss Bertha Haines, Grand Marshal; Mr. Robert Stainton of Providence, Past Patron of Providence Chapter, No. 1; William H. Lee, William Carry, William H. Langley and Joseph W. Sampson, Past Patrons, and Mrs. Frank H. Scannevin and Miss Cora Gosling, Past Matrons of Aquidneck Chapter. Special music for the occasion was rendered by Miss Cora Gosling and Miss Ella Martland, accompanied by William R. Boone.

During the evening an elegant souvenir spoon was presented to Mrs. Sanborn, the presentation in behalf of Aquidneck Chapter being made by the Patron, Mr. F. Augustus Ward. Addresses were made by the Grand Matron and many of the visitors. A collation was served. There was a large delegation present from Providence Chapter, No. 1.

Sunday School Convention.

The summer convention of the Newport District, Rhode Island Sunday School Association, was held in Portsmouth on Thursday with a large attendance. The afternoon sessions were held at St. Mary's Church and the evening sessions at the Christian Church.

There were some excellent papers at both sessions. At the afternoon session Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Trinity Church read a paper on "Merits and Defects of Various Lesson Systems," Mrs. C. E. Blake of Providence on "A Plea for the Juniors," and Rev. Walter Lowrie of Trinity Church on "Care in the Appointment of Teachers to their Great Task." At the evening session there were papers on "The Sunday-school Teacher's Vacation" by Mr. Willard B. Wilson, General Secretary of the State association; "The Scholar's Three R's—Reverence, Righteousness, Responsibility," by Rev. William A. Ford Jones of Chauncy Church; and "The Teacher's Spiritual Life and Final Aim in Teaching," by Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D., of the First Presbyterian Church.

At the business meeting Rev. C. A. Steubhouse of the First M. E. Church was elected president of the district association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. J. Chester Hyde. A beautiful collation was served by the members of the congregations of the two Portsmouth churches.

Luncheon for Mrs. Barker.

A reception and luncheon was tendered to Mrs. Richard J. Barker of Tiverton, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the members of William Ellery Chapter, of which Mrs. Barker is an honorary member, Thursday afternoon. The scene of the affair was the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Jenckes on Washington street, which was very attractively decorated for the occasion, the national colors being predominant. Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Regent of the chapter, presided and made the address of welcome to Mrs. Barker, who responded in a pleasing manner. The list of toasts included: "The State of Rhode Island," Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, State Regent; "Newport County," Miss Edith M. Tilley; "Gaspee Chapter," Miss Mary Ann Greene; and others. Mrs. Barker presented the chapter with a handsome American flag.

Mr. William Allen celebrated his forty-fourth anniversary as a hair dresser on Tuesday, June 12th, having started in business in 1862. Mr. Allen has been a subscriber to the MERCURY during all this period.

Professor Alexander Agassiz has once again generously remembered the schools, recently forwarding to Superintendent Lull a check for \$1,000 for the Coles and Townsend schools.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are expected to arrive from Europe early in July and on their return will occupy their summer residence on Bellevue avenue.

Mrs. John S. Engs and son, John S. Engs, Jr., of Oakland, Cal., are visiting friends in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler have been receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

The Misses Fedora and Marguerite Glass of New York are spending a few days in Newport.

Recent Deaths.

George A. Webb.

Mr. George A. Webb, one of Newport's oldest drivers, died at the Newport Hospital on Monday, suffering from a complication of diseases. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was a member of Company D, Twelfth Rhode Island regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 18, 1862. At one time he was a member of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R.

His wife died during his illness at the hospital. One daughter survives him.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Edward street, Rev. James Austin Richards, of the United Congregational Church, officiating. The bearers were Junior Vice Department Commander William O. Milne, Robert Robinson, George C. Shaw and Michael Killian, veterans of the Civil war, and Bartholomew Fogarty and Michael Marks, neighbors of the deceased. The burial was in the soldiers' plot in the Island cemetery.

Mrs. James D. Seabury.

Mrs. Janette, widow of the late James D. Seabury, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, shortly after four o'clock Friday morning, after an illness of only about two weeks' duration. In spite of her advancing years Mrs. Seabury has been in excellent health until attacked by her fatal illness. She was a most estimable woman and had many friends. Mrs. Seabury was a native of Tiverton, in the section of the town that is now a part of the city of Fall River, but had been a resident of Newport for many years. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Sarah Chase of Fall River. Funeral services will take place at the residence of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry G. Bryer.

Mrs. Henry G. Bryer, who has been ill at her home on Mr. Vernon street for the past four months, passed away about nine o'clock Friday morning. Mrs. Bryer had been for a number of years a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and had devoted the greater part of her life to the sick and aged. She was very devoted to her husband and children and was interested in the local Christian Science Church where she attended up to the time she was confined to her bed. Besides her husband she leaves a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Rhodes of Providence; two brothers, Frank D. Rhodes of Providence and John Rhodes of New York; one sister, Mrs. Jennie Hazard of Providence; and three sons, George H., Frank E. and Howard B. Bryer.

A Tin Wedding.

Colonel and Mrs. Harold A. Peckham were given a complete surprise by about thirty of their friends on Monday evening, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their wedding. The guests came in upon them entirely unexpectedly and were laden down with various kinds of articles made of tin, until the house looked like a tin-shop. Plenty of eatables were brought along too and Col. and Mrs. Peckham were invited to become guests at their own table. A delightful evening was passed.

Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, one of the owners of the well known Historic Photograph Studio, Fifth avenue, New York, committed suicide in her apartment at St. James' Hotel, New York, on Tuesday. Her health had become physically impaired from overwork, and it was while suffering from the severe strain of her laborious work that she ended her life. Mrs. MacDonald was well known in Newport and was here three weeks ago in the interest of the studio.

Miss Florence M. Earle, died at her parents' residence in Jersey City at an early hour Tuesday morning. Miss Earle was well known in Newport, having made long visits here during the summer months, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gash on Pope street. Besides her father and mother, one brother survives her, Mr. William Earle.

The Eleventh Siege Battery, temporarily stationed at Fort Adams, had another practice march this week, camp being established on Tuesday night at Lawton's Valley and on Wednesday night near Black Point Farm. The command returned to the fort Thursday noon, after an outing that was enjoyed by the men.

Miss Nellie M. A. Jeter, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Jeter, will be married in September to Mr. Anton J. P. Windfort, a native of South America. Mr. Windfort has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. He is at present located in Boston.

Colonel John C. Seabury is occupying his new cottage on Bell street.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee, the last of the school year, was held on Monday evening, when teachers were elected and the school calendar was adopted. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month ending June 1, 1906, was 3,833, the average belonging was 3,290.8, average attending 2,978.9, per cent. of attendance 96.2, cases of tardiness, 405, and the cases of delinquency 64.

The expenditures for May were as follows: Committee on buildings, \$98.33; committee on text-books and supplies, \$195.15; committee on teachers, \$3,336.25; committee on finance, \$1,457.81; total, \$10,088.14.

The Coles fund amounts at date to \$89,578.

During the month the Rogers has been favored three times. William M. Whitrop, a member of the school, gave an excellent map of India; Mr. John R. Leslie presented 225 rare German wood cuts, 40 etchings of Cambridge and Oxford, 12 architects' drawings of famous European buildings, 12 art photographs, 30 photographs representing Italian and Dutch paintings, seven history texts, the issue for several years of "Illustrirte Zeitung," Miss Camilla Smith two sets of wall pictures or charts to illustrate German history. These contain 45 pictures of large size which were purchased in Germany by her mother.

A friend of the Cranston school has invited all of the 200 pupils to be his guests on a late afternoon trolley and boat ride to Bristol. In this way he wishes to express his pleasure in their singing and their general good conduct about the building. To avoid any friction, each pupil who accepts will bring a note from father or mother, permitting acceptance. The teachers will accompany the host and their children. The motive that inspires this generous consideration of the children is certainly commendable.

The Civic League has closed its indoor work for the term. It has awakened civic pride in the minds of the children and has given them new views of the part that they should play in the welfare of the city. The League has begun a beneficial work and it will be for the interest of this department that the work is continued next September.

The superintendent of schools of San Francisco has sent a letter to thank the Newport pupils for "their spirit of sympathy and helpfulness even more than for the material assistance." This refers to the check sent last month.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 239; number out for illness and other causes, 201; number of cases of truancy (public), 20; parochial, 12, 38; number of different children truant, 36; number found not attending school, 7; number sent to public schools, 2; number sent to parochial schools, 1; number of regular certificates issued, 4. On June 8 a boy was arrested for habitual truancy. He pleaded guilty and was placed on probation. I respectfully call your attention to the case of Michael P. Pluto, for not sending a child to school on account of tuition.

On recommendation of the committee on text books a number of new text books were adopted. Mr. Thomas P. Peckham, Rev. Emory H. Porter and Mrs. Harold Brown were elected trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The school calendar was adopted as follows:

First Term—September 10 to November 8; 9 weeks.

Second Term—November 12 to January 25; 10 weeks.

Third Term—January 20 to March 28; 9 weeks.

Fourth Term—April 9 to June 21; 7 weeks.

The following days are to be holidays: Teachers' Institute, October 18 and 19; Thanksgiving, November 23 and 24; Christmas vacation, December 22-January 1; Washington's birthday, February 22; Easter vacation, March 29 to April 8; Decoration day, May 30.

Two matters were brought up rather informally. One was the proposed parade of the school boys in Carnival Week, for which the boys are drilling and to which the committee seemed to have no objections. The other was the invitation to the Coddington pupils to go to Bristol some afternoon, the committee giving its consent to a shortening of the school hours.

The old Rogers High School building, which will next year be used for lower grades, was named the Thayer school, in honor of the late Rev. Thatcher Thayer. Mr. D. E. Campbell was granted the use of two rooms in the Coddington building during the summer vacation.

The Current Topics Club was given permission to use the Coles building for its meetings in the fall and winter. Superintendent Lull was given authority to re-arrange the limits for each school building.

In executive session the report of the committee on teachers was received and its recommendations adopted, as follows:

To the Honorable Public School Committee:

Your committee on teachers submit their annual report with the following recommendations for the school year 1906-1907:

First—That the following teachers be re-elected at an increase of \$20, in accordance with the rules of the board: Miss Thompson, Manuel, Stevens, Champlin, Perry, Agnew, Frank, Bab-

cock, Potter, Hallborg, Driscoll, Harrington, Bradley, E. C. Mackie, Muenchinger, Donovan, C. B. Peckham, Barker, McLeish, Callahan, Muher, Stewart, I. T. Mackie, Pittman, K. P. Manchester, Taylor, Mr. S. Brownell, Hodgson, L. G. Curran, Murphy, Van Horne, Bruizer, Feeney, Buchanan, Tilley and Mrs. Gale.

Second—That Mrs. Chase and Miss French be re-elected at an increase of \$25, in accordance with the new maximum for grade VII, established last June.

Third—That Miss L. P. Brownell and Mr. Greenlaw be re-elected at an increase of \$100.

Fourth—That Misses Counihan, Steubhouse, J. W. Mackie, Barber and Worthen be re-elected at an increase of \$50.

Fifth—That Miss Fadden be re-elected at an increase of \$30.

Sixth—That four new rooms for grades IV, V, VI and VII, be opened in the Thayer school building; that E. A. Eddy be elected to IV at \$400, E. C. Morrison to V at \$400, that G. B. Brazier be transferred from Lenthall V to the new VI and B. C. Taylor from Cranston VI to the new VII.

Seventh—That K. A. Driscoll be elected to Lenthall V at \$400 and E. R. Manchester to Cranston VI at \$400.

Eighth—That H. M. Ward be elected to Coggeshall IV at \$400.

Ninth—That the following graduates of the Rogers High school and of the training class be elected assistants at \$383 1-3: Misses Comstock, Couell, Cowles, Ferris, Hathaway, Hay and Rounds.

Tenth—That the following graduates of the Rogers High school and of the Rhode Island State Normal School—Misses Agnew, Donovan, Lee, Reid, Sampson, Shattahan and Stanhope and that Miss Brown of Miss Symond's kindergarten school—be elected assistants at \$383 1-3.

Eleventh—That Messrs. May and Gatzmeier be re-elected at an increase of \$100.

Twelfth—That your committee be not ready to report a candidate for drawing teacher in Rogers High School.

Thirteenth—That the remainder be re-elected to the same positions and to the same salaries as in the school year 1905-1906.

ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL.

	Salary.
Frank W. Thompson*	\$300
John R. Leslie	200
Frank M. Greenlaw	220
Margaret Stevens	150
Fred P. Webster	150
Luella M. Allen	100
Ruth B. Franklin	120
K. A. Driscoll	120
Mary F. Leavitt	120
Blanche Leavitt	120
Lacy P. Brownell	100
Grace M. Counihan	60
Harriet C. Gorton	70
Helou W. Thompson	40

TOWNSHIP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

	Salary.
George H. Bryant*	2500
E. Benjamin May	1800
Alfred B. C. Gatzmeier	1300
Elizabeth T. Howarth	670
Charles E. Beckman	650
Mary G. Buckley	500
Sarah H. Munnell	500

CALLENDER SCHOOL.

Grade.		Salary.
III	Marie E. Stevens	440
II	Harriet A. Saunders*	500
I	Elizabeth M. Champlin	520
K	Josephine S. Perry	440

CALVERT SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
IX	Elizabeth Hammett*	1200
IX	Annie E. Caswell	800
IX	Rebecca T. Stummons	500
VIII	Anna E. Brice	700
VII	Annie L. Agnew	600
VII	Myrtle M. Frank	420
IV	Elizabeth R. Sterne	440
III	Edith V. Babcock	480
II	Edith C. Potter	480
I	Eleonor L. Freeman	400
K	Julia T. Downing	500
Lillian S. Pearson	800	

HENRY R. A. CAREY SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VI	Sigene A. Hallborg	520
V	Elizabeth C. Klerman*	600
IV	Elizabeth G. Noss	500
III	Susan M. Gorton	500
II	Annie L. Driscoll	420
I	Mary A. Harrington	420
K	Hattie B. Sherman	500
K	Emily M. Bradley	620

CLARK SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VI	Eleonor C. Mackie	520
V	M. Puffine Muenchinger	440
IV	Margaret J. M. Donovan*	500
III	Charles E. Beckman	500
I	Louisa B. Parker	520

CODDINGTON SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
IX	Dudley E. Campbell*	1500
IX	Jennie W. Mackie	800
IX	Marion C. McLeish	400
VIII	Rebecca T. Howarth	700
VIII	Mary H. Burdick	600
VII	Harriet E. French	700
IV	Henrietta C. Gorton	500
IV	Ellen H. Callahan	500
III	Florence T. Carr	500
III	Louisa C. Maher	520
II	Elizabeth S. Ward	500
I	Harriet S. Downing	500
K	Mary E. Stewart	520

COGGESHALL SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VIII	Isabella T. Mackie	700
VII	Edna C. Chase	600
VII	Julia F. Pittman	600
V	Sarah W. Bates	400
IV	Helou W. Ward	400
III	Mary E. Merrill	500
II	Mabel L. White	500
I	Charles E. Beckman	500
K	Katharine P. Manchester	510

CRANSTON SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VII	Alfred W. Cha e*	1200
V	Ellen H. Manchester	400
IV	Edna B. Peckham	500
III	Mary S. Brownell	500
II	Frances W. Ayisworth	700
I	Mary H. Hodgson	510

EDWARD-PARWELL SCHOOLS.

	Salary.	
IV	Little G. Curran	400
III	Harriet L. Groll*	500
II	Elizabeth C. Murphy	520
I	Louisa E. Van Horne	450

LENTHALL SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VII	Henry W. Clarke*	1200
VI	Mary J. Gale	600
V	Katharine A. Driscoll	500
IV	Sarah W. Feeney	500
III	Mary M. Noss	500
II	H. S. Josephine Penbody	500
I	Janet McG. Buchanan	500
K	Sarah L. Curran	500
K	Amelia M. Greene	500

PARISH SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
I-VI	Adelaide C. Fadden	580

POTTER SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VII	Harry Alger*	1000
VI	Mary H. Tilley	900
V	Rachel M. Friend	500
IV	Margaret C. Wilcox	500

THAYER SCHOOL.

	Salary.	
VII	Barbara C. Taylor	600
VI	Grace E. Hazler	500
V	Elizabeth C. Morrison	400
IV	Emma A. Eddy	400

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

	Salary.	
All	Emma A. Barber drawing	80
All	Lillian L. Winkler music	100
All	Charles L. Worthen physical training	80

\*Indicates the principal of the school.

Wedding Bells.

Greer-Kessell.

Miss Mable Ada Kessell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kessell, was married to Mr. Hedley J. Greer at the First Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage Monday evening, Rev. Charles A. Steubhouse officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends. The bride wore a dress of white mulle and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Marian Greer, a sister of the groom, who wore yellow silk and carried a bouquet of roses to match. Mr. W. T. Kessell, brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man. The bride received many pretty gifts. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents on Cross street.

Mr. and Mrs. Greer left on the evening train for Boston, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Burden-Roche.

The marriage of Miss Cynthia Burke-Roche, only daughter of Mrs. Burke-Roche, to Mr. Arthur Scott Burden, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, took place at Grace Church, New York, on Monday. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and cut flowers, white being predominant. The bride wore a dress of white liberty satin en traine and a long veil of d'Alecon lace. She wore a collar of diamonds and pearls and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Norah and Therese Itellu, Evelyn Parsons, Natica Rives, Mollie Moran and Sadie Jones. They all wore dresses of white chiffon cloth trimmed with point d'esprit and pale blue satin girdles and their hats were pictureque ones, being of straw with trimmings of large white ostrich plumes and pink roses. The duties of the best man were performed by Mr. William P. Burden, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Messrs. James M. Waterbury, T. Markoe Robertson, Francis Burke-Roche, a brother of the bride; William Slackpole, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Philip Carroll, Louis C. Clark, Jr., and Joseph Grinnell Willis. A wedding breakfast and reception followed at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will spend the summer abroad.

Brown-Turner.

The wedding of Miss Annie T. Turner, daughter of Mrs. Catherine M. Turner, and Mr. Dorian T. Brown took place at St. Joseph's rectory Thursday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Doran officiating.

Miss Catherine Turner, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and the duties of best man were performed by Mr. Thomas Turner, a brother of the bride. A luncheon and reception followed at the home of the bride's mother on Bedford avenue, which was attended by relatives and a few intimate friends. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Brown left late in the afternoon for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside on Annandale road.

There has been considerable heavy gun practice at Fort Adams during the past week and some mortar battery records were broken by the men of the 76th and 97th companies of Coast Artillery. The detonations have been heavy but not enough to do any damage even in the immediate neighborhood.

There was a small fire in a shed near Callander avenue Thursday night, and a small amount of damage was done. The shed was owned by James A. Girard and used for storage purposes. The fire was quickly extinguished when the department arrived.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on Wednesday Isaac Lluclu Sherman of Portsmouth was re-elected a member of the executive committee, and George E. Sisson was elected cattle commissioner for Newport County.

Rev. Father Buckley, formerly of this city, but now of Washington, has been visiting in this city and while here called on many of his old parishioners.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. McLennan are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stillman and Master Stillman of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Stillman of Milwaukee.

Miss Carrie M. Griffith, daughter of Sergeant and Mrs. Allen C. Griffith, is at the Newport Hospital, where she recently underwent an operation.

Mr. William R. Hunter, accompanied by a party of friends, made a trip to Narragansett Pier Tuesday, in his new automobile.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Rev. Sumner W. Stevens, and daughter are guests of Mrs. Archibald Stevens on Bay View avenue.

Mr. C. Arthur Brownell, of the University of Maine, is spending his summer vacation in Newport.

Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard of White Plains, N. Y., has been the guest of his father this week.

# A Captain In the Ranks

By...  
GEORGE  
CARY  
EGGLESTON

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## CHAPTER XVII.

FOR more than a year now Guilford Duncan had been diligently studying those processes of up-building which were so rapidly converting the west into an empire of extraordinary wealth and power. He had made many suggestions that had commended themselves for immediate execution, together with some that must wait for years to come. He had condemned some projects that seemed hopeful to others, and he had induced modifications in many.

All these things had been done mainly in his letters and reports to Captain Will Hallam, but the substance of those letters and reports had been promptly laid before others, especially before those great financiers of the east upon whom all enterprises of moment throughout the country depended for the means of their accomplishment. In that way Guilford Duncan had become known to the "master builders," as he called these men, and had won a goodly share of their confidence. He was regarded as a young man of unusual gifts in the way of constructive enterprise—a trifle overbold, some thought, overconfident, even visionary, but, in the main, sound in his calculations, as results had shown when his plans were adopted. On the other hand, some projectors, whose enterprises he had discouraged as unsound or premature, complained that so far from being a visionary he was in fact a pessimist, a discouraging force that stood in the way of that "development of the country" from which they hoped for personal gain of one kind or another.

Napper Tandy was Guilford Duncan's enemy from the hour in which Duncan had forced that little branch railroad in the coal regions to haul Hallam's coal on equal terms with his own. But Tandy had said nothing whatever about that. He never published his enmities till the time came. About the time of Duncan's return to Cairo he added another to his offenses against Tandy, in a way to intensify that malignant person's hostility.

Tandy was scheming to secure a costly extension of this branch railroad through a sparsely settled and thin soiled region in a way that would greatly enrich himself because of his vast property holdings there. He had well high persuaded a group of capitalists to undertake the extension when, acting cautiously, as financiers must, they decided to ask Duncan to study the situation and make a report upon the project. He had already studied the question thoroughly during his stay at the mines and was convinced that nothing but loss could come of the attempt. The region through which the line must run was too poor in agricultural and other resources to afford even a hope of a paying traffic. The line itself must be a costly one because of certain topographical features, and, finally, another and shorter line, closely paralleling this proposed extension, but running through a much richer country, was already in course of construction.

Tandy knew all these things quite as well as Guilford Duncan did. But Tandy also knew many methods in business with which Duncan was not familiar.

As soon as he was notified by the capitalists with whom he was negotiating that they had employed Duncan to examine and report and that their final decision would be largely influenced by his judgment, Tandy, with special politeness, wrote to Duncan asking him to call at his house that evening "for a little consultation on business affairs that may interest both of us."

Duncan well knew that he had offended Tandy in the matter of the coal cars, but as Tandy had made no sign he could see no possible reason for refusing this request for a business consultation. Moreover, Guilford Duncan felt himself under a double responsibility. He felt that he must not only guard and promote the interests of those who had employed him to study this question, but that he was also under obligations to consider carefully the interests involved on the other side. His function, he felt, was essentially a judicial one. He knew one side of the case. It was his duty to hear the other, and Tandy was the spokesman of that other.

Duncan's reception was most gracious, and Napper Tandy came at once to the subject in hand.

"I'm more than glad, Duncan," he lightly said, "that these financial people have asked you to examine and report upon this scheme of extension. You are so heartily in sympathy with every enterprise that looks to the development of our western country, and your intelligence is so superbly well informed, that of course a project like this appeals to you."

"It does not appeal to me at all, Mr. Tandy," said Duncan frankly. "I do not think well of the extension. I—"

"Pardon me for interrupting," interposed Tandy in fear that Duncan might commit himself beyond recall against the scheme. "Pardon me for interrupting, but you must see that the Redwood mines, in which, I understand, you own 15 per cent—"

"I own 25 per cent, for I have put my savings into that enterprise," answered Duncan.

"Well, so much the better. You must see that the Redwood mines, in which you own 25 per cent, will benefit as much as the Quantia mines do by this extension of the railroad. It will give us two markets for our coal instead of one. We can play one market against the other, you see, and—"

"That isn't the question that I am employed and said to answer," inter-

rupted Duncan. "You have other and vastly greater interests than those of the mines that would be served by the extension of the railroad. But the financiers who are asked to put their money into this project will be in no wise benefited either by the increased earnings of your coal mine and ours or by the development of your other and far greater interests that are dependent upon this extension. So when they employ me to report upon the project I am not free to consider any of these things. I must consider only their interests. I must ask myself whether or not it will 'pay' them to undertake this extension. I know that it will not. I know that the extended line cannot within a generation to come pay even operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on the cost of construction. I am bound to set forth those facts in my report. They pay me to tell them what the facts are. Of course, I shall tell them that. Otherwise I should not be an honest man. I should be a swindler, taking their money as pay for deceiving them and inducing them to undertake a losing enterprise."

"Oh, that's all right. But you might be mistaken, you know. You've formed a judgment after a brief trip through the country. That country seems poverty stricken just now, but that's because it hasn't enjoyed the stimulating influence of a railroad. It is a better country than you think, as I can convince you if you'll let me take you through it in a carriage. We can start at once—tomorrow morning—run out to the mines by rail and there take a carriage and drive through the country. I've ordered the carriage, with abundant supplies, from Chicago. I want to show you the resources of the country. I'll convince you before we get back that the country will build up as soon as the railroad penetrates it and that there will be an abundant traffic for the road."

"Pardon me," answered Duncan. "I've already been through that region. I've questioned every farmer as to his crops. I've questioned every merchant in every village as to his possible shipments by the railroad and as to the amount of goods he hopes to sell if the railroad is built. Their replies are hopelessly discouraging. Taking their outside estimates as certain, there cannot be enough traffic over such a line for twenty years to come to pay operating expenses. In the meantime the men whom you are asking to build the road must lose not only the interest on their investment, but the investment itself. I know all the facts that bear upon the case."

"All but one," answered Tandy. "What is that one?" "That a favorable report from you means a check, right now and here, tonight, payable to 'bearer,' for \$10,000. My check is supposed to be good for all it calls for. You can have it now, and it will be cashed tomorrow morning. Here it is. Payable to bearer as it is, you needn't endorse it, and you need not be known in the matter in any way. I'm talking 'business' now."

Duncan scanned the face of his interlocutor for an instant. Then he rose from his seat, and with utterance choked by emotion managed to say:

"I quite understand. You would bribe me with that check. You would bribe me to betray the confidence of the men who are paying me a very much smaller sum than \$10,000. You propose to buy my integrity, my honor, my soul. Very well. My integrity, my honor and my soul are not for sale at any price. I shall make an honest report in this matter. Good night, sir! I am not such a scoundrel as you hoped I might be."

And with that Guilford Duncan stalked out of the house, helping himself to his hat as he passed the rack in the entry way.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

IF Guilford Duncan had been a little more worldly-wise than he was he would have gone at once to Captain Will Hallam. He would have told that shrewdest of shrewd men of the world all that had passed between himself and Tandy, and he would have asked Will Hallam's advice as to what course to pursue.

Instead of that Guilford Duncan went at once to Barbara. He had a need of sympathy rather than a need of advice, and he had learned to look to Barbara, above all other people in the world, for sympathy.

He was still a good deal disturbed in his emotions when Barbara greeted him on the little porch, and it was a rather confused account that he gave her of what had happened.

"I don't quite understand," said Barbara at last. "Perhaps if you have a cup of tea you can make the matter clearer," and, without waiting for assent or dissent, she glided out to the kitchen, whence she presently returned bearing a cup of Oolong.

"Now," she said after he had sipped the tea, "tell me again just what has happened. You were too much excited when you told me before to tell me clearly."

"Well, it amounts to this," answered Duncan. "That scoundrel Tandy—"

"Stop!" said Barbara in an authoritative tone. "Never mind Tandy's character. If you go off on that you'll never make me understand."

In spite of his agitation Duncan laughed. "How you do order me about!"

"Oh, pardon me!" exclaimed the girl in manifest alarm. "I didn't mean to do that. I would never think of doing such a thing. I am meant—"

"My dear Miss Barbara, I fully understand. I need orders about to—"

night, and I heartily wish you would take me in hand."

"Oh, but I could never presume to do that!"

"I don't see why," answered Duncan. "You are my good angel, and it is the business of my good angel to regulate me and make me behave as I should."

"But, Mr. Duncan—"

"But Barbara"—it was the first time he had ever addressed her by her given name and without the "Miss"—"you know I love you, or you ought to know it. You know I want you to be my wife. Say that you will and then I shall be free to tell you all my troubles and to take your advice in all of them. Say that you love me, Barbara! Say that you will marry me!"

All this was in contravention of Guilford Duncan's carefully laid plans, as a declaration of love is apt to be so long as women are fascinating and men are human. He had intended to put the thought of his love for Barbara into her unsuspecting mind by ingenious "trick and device." It had been his plan presently to escort her to church, to the concert at the Athenaeum, to Mrs. Gahagher's for a game of croquet, to Mrs. Hallam's for the little dances that that gracious gentlewoman gave now and then even in the heat of a southern Illinois summer. He had even chartered a steamboat and planned to give a picnic in the Kentucky woodlands below Cairo, to which he should escort Barbara. He had thought in these ways to set the tongues of all the gossips wagging and thus to force upon Barbara the thought of his love for her.

All was now spoiled, as he thought, when he so precipitately declared his love there in the vine clad porch.

Barbara was obviously surprised. Duncan could not quite make out whether she was shocked or not, whether his declaration of love pleased or distressed her, for she made no answer whatever. Instead she nervously plucked honeysuckles and still more nervously let them fall from her hands.

Duncan was standing now and in torture lest he had spoiled all by his precipitancy. He waited as patiently as he could for the girl's answer, but it came not. Her silence seemed ominous to him. It seemed to mean that she was shocked and offended by a declaration of love for which he had not in any wise prepared her.

But Duncan was a man of action. It was not his habit to accept defeat without challenging it and demanding its reasons. So presently he advanced, passed his arm around Barbara's waist



He waited as patiently as he could for the girl's answer.

and gently caressed her forehead, as a father or an older brother might have done.

She accepted the caress in that spirit, seemingly, and then she turned toward the hall door, saying:

"Good night!"

But Duncan was not to be so baffled. He had blundered upon a declaration of love—as most men do who really love—and he did not intend to go away without his answer.

"Don't say 'Good night' yet," he pleaded, again passing his arm around her waist. "Tell me first, is it yes or no? Will you be my wife?"

The girl turned and faced him. There was that in her eyes which he had never seen there before, and which he could not interpret. At last her lips parted, and she said:

"I cannot tell yet. You must wait."

And with that she slipped through the door, leaving him no recourse but to take his leave without other formality than the closing of the front gate.

## CHAPTER XIX.

THE next morning, very early, Guilford Duncan's negro servant—for he kept one now—brought him a note from Barbara. It read in this wise:

I wish you would take your meals at the hotel for a few days, or a week or two—till you hear from me again.

There was no address written at the top of the sheet and no signature at the bottom. There was nothing that could afford even a ground for conjectural explanation. There was nothing that could call for a reply. Perhaps there was nothing that could warrant a reply or excuse its impertinence. Nevertheless Guilford Duncan sent by the hands of his negro servant an answer to the strange note. In it he wrote:

I have told you of my love. I tell you that again, with all of emphasis that I can give to the telling. I have asked you to be my wife. I ask it again with all of earnestness and sincerity, with all of supplication, that I can put into the asking. Oh, Barbara, you can never know or dream or remotely imagine how much these things mean to me and to my life.

I shall take my meals at the hotel—or not at all—until you bid me come to you for my answer.

Then, with resolute and self-controlled mind, Guilford Duncan set himself to work. He prepared his report upon the proposed railroad extension, condemning it and giving adequate reasons for his condemnation.

He was still indignant that Napper Tandy should have offered him a bribe, and in the first draft of his report he had made a statement of that fact as an additional reason for his adverse judgment. But now, when he rewrote

the report, omitting all mention of the bribe offer. Then he wrote to Tandy—a grievous mistake—telling him that he had sent in an adverse report and that he had omitted to mention Tandy's offer in it.

This gave Tandy the opportunity he wanted, and Guilford Duncan was not long in discovering that fact. A week later Captain Will Hallam said to him: "So you've been quarrelling with Napper Tandy?"

"Yes," answered Duncan. "He offered to bribe me to make a false report in the railroad extension matter."

"Why didn't you tell me about it?"

"Oh, I didn't want to bother you with a whining. I rejected the bribe, of course, and told him what I thought of him, and that seemed to me enough."

"Well, it wasn't. You ought to have told me. Then we could have made him put his offer into writing or make it in my presence. As it is he's got you where the hair is uncommonly short."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, he has written to the financiers telling them that as soon as they employed you, you went to him and demanded a payment of \$10,000 as an inducement to you to make a favorable report; that he refused and that consequently your report was adverse. They will refuse to build the railroad, but they have written to ask me as to your integrity."

"The infernal scoundrel! How?"

"It doesn't pay to call him names. We must think out a way to meet this thing."

"I'll horsewhip him on the street!" exclaimed Duncan.

"No, don't! That would only advertise the matter and do no good. A man of your physique has no occasion for fear to horsewhipping a man like Napper Tandy, and can show no courage by doing it. The only result would be that people would say there must be something in his accusation, else you wouldn't be so mad about it. You have made a good many enemies, you know, and they will take pleasure in repeating Tandy's accusations. Really, Duncan, you ought to have been more discreet. You ought to have taken a witness with you when you went to his house for consultation. As it is, the financiers have so far believed in you as to reject his scheme on your report and in face of his accusation, but he'll do you a mighty lot of damage in Cairo and elsewhere. I don't know what to do."

"I do," answered Guilford Duncan resolutely. "A year ago you and Ober wanted to make me mayor of this town. I explained to you that I was ineligible then, not having been long enough a resident of the state. I am eligible now, and I shall announce myself today as a candidate."

"What good will that do?"

"It will give the people of the city a chance to pass upon my integrity—to say by their ballots what they think of me, and incidentally it may give me an opportunity to say what I think and know of Napper Tandy."

"I don't know so well about that. You see, people don't always express their opinions by their votes. They let their politics and their prejudices have a say, and you know you have made a good many enemies. Then, again, what good will it do you to tell the public what you think of Tandy? That won't convince a living soul who isn't convinced already. The rest will say you are naturally very angry with the man who found you out—the man from whom you unsuccessfully tried to extort a bribe."

"You see there were no witnesses present when your interview with Tandy occurred. That was a capital mistake on your part. Then, too, you went to his house for this business, and people will say that that, too, looks bad. You have destroyed the invitation he sent you, and so you have nothing to show that you didn't go to his house, as he says you did, without invitation in order to extort a bribe. It's a bad mixup, but for you to go into politics would only make it worse. We must find another way out. Keep perfectly still and leave the matter to me. I'll plan something." Then suddenly a thought flashed into Captain Will Hallam's mind.

"By Jove! I've got it, I believe. Go down to our bank and ask the cashier, Mr. Stafford, how many shares we can control in the X National—Tandy's bank. He's president, you know." Without at all understanding Captain Hallam's purpose, Duncan went upon this mission, returning presently with the information that in one way and another the Hallam bank controlled forty-eight shares of the X National's stock, or three shares less than a majority of the whole. He brought also the message from Stafford that as Tandy himself controlled the remaining fifty-two shares it would probably be impossible at present to buy any more.

"I don't know so well about that," said Hallam reflectively. "I've managed in my time to get a good many impossible things done. I'm not a very firm believer in the impossible." Then suddenly he turned to Duncan and fired a question at him:

"Have you a friend anywhere whom you can trust—one not known in Cairo?"

"Yes, one."

"You are sure you can trust him?"

"Yes, absolutely."

"You wouldn't hesitate to put a pile of money into his hands without a scrap of paper to show that the money was yours, not his?"

"I would trust him as absolutely as I would trust you or you me."

"All right, who is he?"

"Dick Temple, the mining engineer and superintendent."

"Telegraph him at once. Ask him to come down on the evening train. Tell him to say nothing about knowing you or me, but to come to your rooms this evening. I'll see him there."

Duncan took up a pad of telegraph blanks and a pencil. He had scarcely begun to write when Hallam stopped him.

"Never do that!" he exclaimed. "Never write a message on a pad, especially with a pencil."

"But why not?"

"See!" answered Hallam, tearing off the blank on which Duncan had begun to write and directing attention to the blank that lay beneath. "The impression made by the pencil on the under-

sheet is as legible as the writing above. It would be awkward if Tandy should pick up that pad and find out what you had telegraphed. Always tear the top blank off the pad and lay it on the desk before you write on it."

"Thank you! That's another of your wise precepts. I wonder I didn't think of it before."

"Oh, hardly anybody ever does think of such things, but they make trouble." That night Hallam, Duncan and Temple promptly took possession by requesting Duncan to "go away somewhere while I explain matters to Temple."

When Duncan had taken his leave Hallam plunged at once into the heart of things.

"Duncan tells me you're his friend—one who will stand by him."

"I am all that, you may be sure, Captain Hallam."

"Very good. Now is the time to show yourself such. Duncan has got himself into something worse than a hole, and his whole career, to say nothing of his honorable reputation, is in danger. You and I can save him."

"Would you mind telling me the exact situation? Not that I need to know it in order to do anything, you think would be helpful, but if I fully understand the matter I shall know better what to do in any little emergency that may come about."

"Of course, of course. It's simply this way: Duncan is so straight himself that he never occurs to him that other people are different. There are some things so utterly mean that he simply can't imagine any man capable of doing them. So he doesn't take necessary precautions. It was all right for him to offend Napper Tandy by doing his own best up there at the mines, but he ought to have known enough of human nature not to put himself in old Napper's power when he felt bound to offend him worse than ever."

"Then Captain Will told in detail the story of the visit to Tandy, the bribe offer, the adverse report and the way in which Tandy had made the whole affair appear to have been an effort on Duncan's part to extort a bribe and betray those who had employed him. Temple readily grasped the situation.

"The worst of it is," he said, "Duncan can't even sue the old scoundrel for libel without making matters worse. Tandy would stick to his story, and as there were no witnesses that story would seem probable to people who don't know Duncan. What are we to do, Captain Hallam?"

"Well, it all depends upon your shrewdness and circumspection. Tandy is president of the X National bank, you know. That's his club to fight me with. So little by little I've bought in there—through other people, you understand—so that now Stafford and I own forty-eight of the bank's hundred shares of stock, though on the books our names do not appear at all. Tandy owns the other fifty-two shares. I suppose, or at least he controls them. Indeed, whenever a stockholders' meeting occurs he votes practically all the stock. For it has been my policy to hide my hand by having the men who hold stock for me give him their proxies as a blind."

"Now, what I propose is that you shall manage somehow to get hold of a little block of the stock. Three shares will be enough to give me the majority, but I'd rather make it four or five shares. If we can get the stock I'll surprise Tandy out of a year's growth by going into the stockholders' meeting, which occurs about ten days from now, and proceed to elect a board of directors for the bank. I'll select the men I want for directors, and the board will at once make Guilford Duncan president of the bank, leaving old Napper a good deal of leisure in which to enjoy life. He'll need it all to convince anybody that there's anything shady in Guilford Duncan's character after it is known that Will Hallam has made him president of a bank."

Hallam chuckled audibly. He was enjoying the game, as he always did.

"Indeed, he will, but everything, as I understand it, depends upon my ability to secure the necessary shares of stock."

"Yes, it all hangs on that, and it will be a ticklish job. Tandy is as wily as any old fox. You're sure he doesn't know you?"

"Neither by sight nor by name."

"You're sure nobody in his bank knows you and your relations with me?"

"Yes, I am certain. I was never in this town before, and as for my relations with you, why, they have existed for so brief a time, at such a distance from Cairo and are so obscure in themselves that I think nobody knows them. Besides, you might telephone me, you know, if that should become necessary."

"We won't consider that as even possible. Now, as to ways and means. You see, I depend upon you alone, and of course you must have a free hand. You mustn't consult me or Stafford or Duncan or anybody else. You are to act on your own judgment, furnish your own supply of sagacity and get that stock in your own way."

"I'll do it, even if I have to resign from your service and hunt another job. But I must have some money."

"Of course. How much?"

"Well, the stock will cost a trifle over par, I suppose—somewhat more than \$1,000 a share. I should be prepared to buy a block of ten shares. You see, I might find a block of that kind which the owner would sell 'all or none.' I should have, say, \$11,000 or \$12,000 at instant command."

"All right. I'll have Stafford open an account with you in our bank tomorrow morning, with a credit balance of \$12,000, and you can check."

"Pardon me, but if I offer checks on your bank Tandy will suspect our alliance."

"That is true. You must have the greenbacks themselves. I'll send for Stafford now and have him give you the money in large bills tonight."

"Pardon me," answered Temple, "but if I go to him with so great a sum in actual—"

"Yes, I see. That would certainly arouse suspicion. What have you in mind?"

"I'll see. That would certainly arouse suspicion. What have you in mind?"

"I'll see. That would certainly arouse suspicion. What have you in mind?"

"I'll see. That would certainly arouse suspicion. What have you in mind?"

"I'll see. That would certainly arouse suspicion. What have you in mind?"

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## FEAR.

## HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours you find itropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

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In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Dose in proportion to age.

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Fish Hawk's Nest on a Buoy.

Of all places that a bird would select to make a nest the top of a day beacon, a channel mark, bobbing up and down on the waves of the river, seems to be the most remarkable, but this is what a fish hawk has done in one of the buoys down river. The steamboat men have noticed for several days past a mass of twigs, straw, rags and other odds and ends in the top of the beacon marking the Metomping shoal off Riverside wharf, and a day or two ago they saw a fish hawk light on the buoy. Closer observation disclosed that his mate was sitting on the nest.

The buoy has a conical shaped top with a depression in it and surrounded by wire work forming a sort of open cage. In the depression the nest has been placed, and here the birds will raise their family, free from molestation for they are two or three miles from the nearest land. The bird home is near the base of food supplies.

The father bird has but to step out to the door of his house, either front or back, and, watching his water lawn for a moment or two, make a dive and come up with a supply of food for his family. It looks as if it were a pair of wise birds which selected a nesting place.—Washington Star.

Sinful Strawberries.

On a recent Monday morning the pastor of a church in Virginia was the recipient of a basket of strawberries brought to him by a little girl of the parish.

"Thank you very much, my dear," said the minister. "These berries are as fine as any I've ever seen. I hope, however, that you did not gather them yesterday—the Sabbath."

"No, sir," replied the child. "I pulled 'em early this mornin', but they was 'growin' all day yesterday."—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, lives in Florence. There a young American woman recently interviewed her.

"Mrs. Alexander was delightful," said the young woman. "She amused me very much. I, too, amused her—she thought me naive."

"Once, when I asked her a certain question about the financial side of novel writing, she declared my question was as naive as that of a little Florentine child that she had heard about the day before."

"This child, at dinner with her parents, turned to her mother and said: 'Mamma, where were you born?'"

"At Padua, darling."

"But I was born in Florence, wasn't I?"

"Yes, dear."

"And father, where was he born?"

"In Venice."

"The little girl looked gravely from one to the other."

"Isn't it funny," she said, "that we should all have met like this?"—Detroit Free Press.

Lady Carteret.

The only woman who ever ruled over an American colony was Lady Carteret. Lord Carteret married for his second wife a New York widow, Mrs. William Lawrence. She was a woman of strong character and was appointed regent during his absence from the colony. Many documents are extant signed by her as regent.

## A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

"Why, you or your bank must have banks in correspondence with you—banks in Chicago or, better still, New York?"

"Yes, of course."

"Can you not telegraph to one of them and arrange to have them say in response to a dispatch of inquiry from Tandy's bank that my credit with them is good for \$12,000 and that if I wish to make use of some money in Cairo they will pay my drafts up to that amount?"

"That's it. That will be the best plan in every way. You'll need identification, and I'll arrange that. You're stopping at the hotel, of course?"

"Yes."

"Very well. I'll call there on my way home and tell the proprietor, Jewett, to go to the bank and identify you whenever called upon."

"Will he not talk?"

"No. I'll tell him not to, and—well, you know, I'm just now arranging a heavy loan for him. He is paying off the remaining purchase money for the hotel in installments. That's all, I think. I'll send the Fourth National bank of New York a night message. It will be delivered before banking hours tomorrow morning, but for fear of slips, you'd better wait till noon before giving that bank as your reference. Good night. Remember that everything depends on you, including Guilford Duncan's reputation for integrity."

Temple sat for half an hour thinking and planning. He was determined to make no mistakes that might imperil success. To that end he was trying to imagine, in advance, every difficulty and every emergency that might arise. At last he rose, took his hat, turned the lamp out and left the room.

"This is the very toughest bit of engineering," he reflected, "that ever I undertook. Well, so much the greater the credit if I succeed. But I don't care for the credit. I care only for Guilford Duncan in this case."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## DEATH BY DROWNING.

Two Minutes Under Water Sufficient to Cause Fatal Results.

Drowning is a quicker death than most people suppose. Insensibility is said to begin in about one minute, and fatal unconsciousness generally supervenes in the neighborhood of two. Even practiced divers cannot remain under water more than a minute and a half, and it is almost fatal to remain beneath the surface longer than that.

At Navarino, where there are many expert divers who plunge into the sea after sponges, not one was found who could remain under water for two minutes. In the Red Sea the Arab divers generally remain down one and a quarter minutes, while at Ceylon the pearl fishers can seldom stay below for even one minute. There is a case on record at Falmouth, England, where a diver had descended eighty feet and on giving the signal was drawn up slowly, so it was two minutes before he reached the surface. Blood ran from his ears and nose, and he was insensible. He died without speaking.

Insensibility, however, does not always involve death, for in many cases a person may be resuscitated by the use of energetic measures. The bringing to of people who have been under water for five consecutive minutes, however, is considered doubtful by physicians. There have been extraordinary cases related, nevertheless, where persons have been brought back to life after having been submerged for fifteen or twenty minutes, but it is probable that they have come to the surface again and again during that time.—Blackwood's.

## SAINT OF THE COOKS.

A Queen of the Culinary Art Who Lived in Genoa.

Santa Zita, as the patron saint of the cooks is named, lived, it appears, at Genoa and was there canonized. She could, so runs the legend, cook better than any chef within 300 miles of the town, which, we all know, is noted for its wonderful soups and dumplings, though of course in the latter indigestible article of food outrivaled by Vienna, since it is one of the chief articles in the religion of gastronomy that it is only in the kaiserstadt that the "globe" is in perfection. Santa Zita was, it seems, not less famous for her piety than for cooking and was a constant attendant at the cathedral during high mass.

One day, however, she fell into a trance, so called—though, in plain English, a good, sound sleep—and quite forgot that she had to produce an exceptionally fine dinner for a large company. On awakening she hurried forth from the sacred edifice in a way which was far indeed from her wont, but on reaching the kitchen what was her surprise and delight to find a party of cherub celestials busy cooking the required dinner. She did not interfere, but was at first not unwilling to accept the praise which was lavished on her culinary success. She soon repented, however, and told the world the truth about the spiritual and miraculous help she had received, and it was agreed on all sides that she deserved to be canonized. Accordingly she became Santa Zita.—London Queen.

Philosophers and Traffic.

Many a philosopher in the course of his star gazing has fallen into a ditch—and worse. The fate of Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium, who, intent upon his possibilities, fell under the wheel of a wagon and was crushed to death, might be paralleled by several instances of the kind from lives of philosophers, notably that of Archimedes of Syracuse, who was so concentrated on a mathematical problem when his Roman besiegers at last burst into that city that he fell under their swords in spite of his impatience. "Noli turbare circulos meos!" Stepanak, too, the Russian refugee, was so engrossed with the study of nihilist questions in the course of a walk in a London suburb that he was run over and killed by a train at a level crossing.—London Chronicle.

## PRECOCIOUS INDIANA.

Voted For President Before He Was Admitted Into the Union.

Indiana has the unique distinction of having voted for president before it became a member of the family of states. In June, 1816, Indiana adopted a state constitution, but was not admitted to the Union until Dec. 11. In the meantime, on Nov. 4, the first legislature met at Corydon. Indianaans have been precocious from the first, and the members of the legislature had no thought of letting a little matter like the fact that what they called the state was not really a state interfere with their voting for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, for president and vice president respectively. As the Indianapolis News, which tells the story, puts it, Indiana politicians wanted to get in on the ground floor.

On Nov. 11, exactly a month before Indiana was admitted to the Union, the legislature adopted a joint resolution, "That it is expedient to provide at this time for the election of three electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States of America at the ensuing presidential election." This was approved by the governor, and two days later Jesse S. Holman, General Joseph Bartholomew and Thomas H. Blake were chosen electors by the legislature, this being the method in all the states at that time. While these electors were chosen before the state was admitted their vote was not cast until a few days after the admission. Indiana's right to vote was disputed when the national house and senate met to open and count the votes, but the new state finally won the decision.

## MACKEREL SKIES.

Theories About How These Cloud Formations Are Caused.

The mackerel sky comes from the same causes as all the cirrus clouds, so called from the beautiful curl their fragments often assume, such as "mackerel skies," "murex" tails" and "cats' tails." Meteorologists are not agreed as to the cause, there being two explanations.

It has been suggested that these cirrus clouds are the heads of columns of vapor rising from the earth and precipitated as soon as they attain a certain elevation, rarely less than three miles above the earth (15,840 feet) and often five or six miles (25,000 to 30,000 feet). If this be so the visible cloud forms the capital of an invisible pillar of saturated air.

The second explanation is that they are caused in the higher regions of the atmosphere by the meeting of two currents of air of different water bearing capacity, causing them to form into parallel bands, each belt being composed of light, airy fragments, slightly altered in appearance according to a slight difference in conditions under which they are formed. It has been supposed that such clouds are composed of particles of snow.

It might be added that they occur in systems, long ranks of them extending in one direction for vast distances and being occasionally crossed by other systems at other but also extreme altitudes.

Elevators and False Teeth.

In department stores where express elevators run to roof garden restaurants some gentle passengers experience daily discomfort because of the sudden movement of the car. The proud owner of a fine set of artificial teeth remarked to her companion a few days ago: "This is the most severe test of proper fit of teeth that I know of. Mine are supposed to be correct in every respect. Still, I never travel in an elevator running express that I'm not in constant fear of my teeth taking a fall. If you close the mouth your breath will be taken away."—New York Press.

Water in Rubber.

Experiments with a hermetically sealed rubber bottle containing water have shown that the rubber is not absolutely water tight. The filled bottle weighed seventeen ounces four drams. At the end of one year the weight was seventeen ounces two drams; nine years, ten ounces; eighteen years, fourteen ounces two drams; twenty-three years, thirteen ounces four drams; twenty-five years, seven ounces eight drams; twenty-eight years, three ounces fourteen drams; thirty years, three ounces twelve drams, the water being entirely gone.

The One She Wanted.

"Excuse me," said the old lady with eyeglasses in the art gallery, "but haven't you got any more figures in marble?"

"These are all, madam," replied the polite attendant. "Is there any particular one you are looking for?"

"Yes; I wanted to see the statue of limitations my husband was telling about."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Laws.

Laws, written if not on stone tablets, yet on the azure of infinity, in the inner heart of God's creation, certain as life, certain as death! I say the laws are there, and thou shalt not disobey them!—Carlyle.

Always on Hand.

Dick—Statistics show that more than 5,000 people disappear every year in this country and are never heard from again. Harry—But, confound it, they never happen to be the people we owe money to!

Appearances Against Him.

Brown—Is that Smithers an honest fellow? Black—He may be. But you never see him without an umbrella.—Woman's Home Companion.

For one word a man is often deemed to be wise and for one word he is often deemed to be foolish.—Confucius.

Early Shortcake.

With one strawberry in the middle Of the cake—mark the spot—What care I for life's old riddle? I'm contented with my lot.—Chicago News.

He Saw the First One.

Smiles—I wonder if old Adam was strictly temperate. Giles—I guess not. Didn't he see the first snake?—Detroit Tribune.

## JAPANESE DANCES.

They Are Not Highly Amusing and Are Not Indecent.

The form of amusement of a dramatic nature that most interests the traveler in Japan is the geisha dance, also the kagura, or common religious dance, and the uduma-wai, a religious dance performed in the ancient Shimo-Gamo Shinto temple near Kyoto. These dances are not particularly amusing to witness, though all sights of the kind are more or less amusing when witnessed for the first time. The best geisha dancing takes place in Kyoto, the next best in Tokyo, but so called geisha dances may be seen in several of the large towns.

Almost more interesting to see, however, are the religious dances. In the kagura, for instance, the dancer usually wears a loose white chemise garment, a pair of dapping trousers, generally of a bright red color, and a long, transparent covering formed like a cloak and ornamented with delicate resembling crests. Her hair hangs down her back in a single tress, flowers adorn her forehead, and her face is besmeared with a white compound, said to consist chiefly of white lead. In her hand she holds a bunch of small bells that is not unlike a child's toy. This she shakes at intervals during the dance. Sometimes several girls dance at one time, but in every case their movements are accompanied by a mournful, sacred chant and by a tune played upon a drum and flute by priests. It is wrong to suppose, however, as many Europeans who have visited Japan do suppose, that the mikakoodori dance is indecent. About the genuine geisha dance there is nothing even ludicrous or suggestive.—St. James' Gazette.

## HE SET THE EXAMPLE.

How a Montenegrin Prince Got His Subjects to Work.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro was obliged to follow Peter the Great's example in order to make his subjects work at all. The haughty Montenegrins have from time immemorial been accustomed to look down upon the mechanic arts of industry as vile and degrading. Prince Nicholas besought them with all his eloquence to learn the necessary arts of life, but all in vain. He used every method, including the "argumentum baculum," or "paternal" method, with a stick, to which the great Peter was so addicted. Even this argument fell flat. Then the prince tucked up his sleeves, betook himself to a smithy and hammered iron for a day. This method proved effectual. The Montenegrins came to the conclusion that the work of the smithy was not incompatible with their dignity. Shoemaking, however, they could not be induced to look upon as other than degrading. Persuasion failing, the monarch turned cobbler. This was too much for the Montenegrins. When they saw him put his hand to the waxed thread and the shoe leather his faithful lieges gathered round upon their knees and besought him not to sully his royal fingers by touching the accursed thing. "Beat us all," they cried, "only do not do yourself such dishonor." The prince paid no attention and worked till midnight. Next day the cobblers' shops were full of Montenegrins eager to enroll themselves as apprentices to the trade which Nicholas had ennobled by his own example.—London Mail.

Shakespeare's Indifference to Fame.

Shakespeare never took any trouble to hand himself down to fame and posterity. Superbly indifferent to renown, writing only as the sun shines, and as the winds blow—because it was the work he was created for—he dashed off those marvelous productions, and when they had accomplished their object of paying his current expenses and pleasing the public of his time he retired to Stratford-on-Avon, utterly careless, as it seems, whether his splendid plays lived in the memories of men or died out of recollection. It was part of his royal and lofty nature, this large indifference, so grandly contrasted with the modern yearning to be advertised, the latter day ache to be lauded and remembered.—London Chronicle.

Not Their Fault.

General Schofield was once describing in Washington a certain retreat of cavalry. "I call it a retreat," he said, "but I should really call it a rout." He smiled. "In this retreat," he went on, "the commanding general, as his charger tore like the wind along, turned to an aid who galloped beside him and said, 'Who are our rear guard?' The aid, without ceasing for an instant to beat his panting steed, replied, 'Those who have the worst horses, sir.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

On the Lookout.

Towne—Whenever you hear a politician declare that "every man has his price" you may rest assured that he's one of them. Browne—Not necessarily. He may simply be calling attention to the fact that he hasn't got his yet.—Philadelphia Press.

Satist Him.

His Wife—Yes, the girl is going to leave. She is lazy and good for nothing anyhow. The Professor—Why, I thought she was a model servant. She never attempted to arrange my papers.—Brooklyn Life.

Bad Break.

Joe—Jack's new wife won't speak to me. Tom—Why not? Joe—I got confused at the wedding and tendered him my sympathy instead of congratulations.

Friends should not be chosen to flatter. The quality we prize in that rectitude which will shrink from no truth. Intimacies which increase vanities destroy friendship.—Channing.

Religions in China.

There are three existing religions in China—Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor is there any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion, although that is the state religion. The bulk of the people are Buddhists, but they, to be on the safe side, profess agnosticism.

## ENTERPRISING BOTANISTS.

Members of the Great Revival of the Sixteenth Century.

In the great literary and scientific revival that took place in the sixteenth century botany made a fresh departure. The discovery of America had brought a vast number of new plants to Europe, and their study doubtless stimulated the more complete study of those of the old world. The great commercial activity of the century must also have had its influence. Ships were bringing new products from all parts, and among these plants were not forgotten. But from whatever cause it arose, the great impulse and renewed activity in the discovery and study of plants was quite remarkable. They produced a large body of students, whose labors were unwearied, and a wonderful amount of botanical literature.

Among those students were such men as Lohner, L'Obel, Caesalpinus, L'Encense, Mattioli, Caspar and John Bauhin, Conrad Gesner, Ponn, Leonard, Fuchs, Prosper Alpinus, Dodoens and many others. And these men were not stay at home botanical students. They were great travelers, whose delight was to collect and examine plants in their native countries. Caspar Bauhin collected them in Germany, France and Italy with great labor and danger ("quod praecipuum erat, plantae locis natalibus inspicendo nullis laboribus, nullis molestiis, nullis sumptibus peperimus"); L'Encense collected them in Spain, Hungary and Bohemia; Du Roi collected Mount Pilatus and John Pons Mount Baldus; Leonard Rauwolf made a long journey to the east in search of them and Prosper Alpinus examined those of Egypt.—London Standard.

## FLORIDA'S INDIAN WAR.

Osceola's Half Breed Wife Brought About the Conflict.

In 1835 a young woman, with a party of Indians visiting Fort King, was seized and carried off as a fugitive slave on the ground that her mother was an escaped slave who had taken refuge with the Indians many years before. That her father was an Indian and she had been raised an Indian did not count for anything. Legal claim of ownership in the mother embraced her also. That was law at the time.

Naturally the young husband, tutored surgery that he was, could not recognize his justice. Proving both eloquent and brave, he soon had every Indian in Florida on the warpath, nor was it long before his name, Osceola, was heard with terror in the exposed white settlements. There ensued a war, long, costly and bloody, but of all proportions to the number engaged. It is probable the Indians did not number 1,500 warriors, but in the four years required to conquer them 1,500 white lives were sacrificed.

With the Indians it was a battle a outrage. They had many wrongs to avenge, which lost nothing in the fervid coloring of Osceola's eloquence. Defeat meant transportation to an unknown country far toward the setting sun. Osceola claimed to have been the friend of the white man until white treachery and cupidity culminated in the seizure of his wife. In digging up the tomahawk he preached a war of extermination till every white man was driven from Florida or every Indian died in the attempt.—Lippincott's.

Fair Rosamund's Bower.

Henry III's chief garden was at Woodstock, but he was not the originator of it, as there had been a garden there in the time of the second Henry. In it was the labyrinth which concealed the "bower" made famous by the tragic fate of the fair Rosamond. A halo of romance and mystery hangs around this hiding place, but in reality labyrinths were by no means uncommon. There is evidence of the existence of labyrinths in very early times, and they presumably suggested the maze of more modern date. The first labyrinths were winding paths cut in the ground, and the survival of them is still traceable in several places in England. Of these Saffron Walden, with its encircling ditch, is the most striking example. Camden describes "one existing in his time in Dorsetshire, which went by the name of Troy town or Julian's bower."—A History of Gardening in England.

Tobacco in America.

Caricaturists in depicting a German are in the habit of putting a big pipe in his mouth. The pipe is national indeed, but the Germans as a nation are far from being the greatest smokers. They do not smoke more than Frenchmen, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians. The men of the United States and the men of Switzerland are the most inveterate smokers in the world. In these two countries the consumption of tobacco per head is three times greater than in Germany.

At the Minstrels.

Sambo—What am de difference 'tween a mute walkin' long de street an' a conversational bore? Interlocutor—What is the difference, Sambo? Sambo—Well, one goes widout sayin', an' de adder says widout gold.—New York Press.

An Invitation.

Bashful Beaumont—Er—I—er—dread I—er—kissed you last night. What's that a sign of? Modest Maiden—Well, it's a sign that you're more sensible asleep than awake.

Two Reasons.

"The new bookkeeper looks at his watch every five minutes." "He must have a new watch or a new wife."

A thousand times listen to the counsel of your friend, but seek it only once.—Hardy.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residence or place of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

## Last Call!

We have sold out the

RECOLLECTIONS

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OLDEN TIMES

By the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom),

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ROBINSON, HAZARD & SWEET

FAMILIES,

To A. W. BROWN,

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This rare work is now out of print and only a few will be sold. It will not be reprinted. If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode Island's most interesting writer, you will do well to send your order at once. Price, three dollars, until only fifteen copies remain unsold, when the price will be advanced. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of the price.

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Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels, \$4.50

18 bushels, \$2.25

Common, delivered,

36 bushels, \$3.50

18 bushels, \$1.75

Price at works, \$

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushel,

But most of the Cleveland and Park  
er faction will support Bryan. He will  
be the nominee in 1908, and he will  
make a strong canvass. William J

The funeral of Hon. George A. Wilbur, for 40 years a judge and 20 years a justice of the supreme court, retiring last July, was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 at his late home, 440 South Main street, Woonsocket. It was attended by a distinguished gathering of justices of the supreme, superior and district courts, members of the bar, deputy sheriffs and prominent citizens.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Mr. A. Albion Sanford the lower half of

Newport is growing more and more gilt-edged and diamond riveted. With two duchesses, her grace of Marlborough and her grace of Roxburghe in the field, there will be no boding society's horizon. For the safety of the smart entertainers it is hoped these two Americans may decide to come at different times. Otherwise the social pressure would be too great.—Boston Herald.

### Refuse to Eat Canned Meat.

American canned beef was served at dinner to the London Royal Fusiliers. They refused to eat it, and those who were able to do so bought meat elsewhere. The others went without their dinner. There is indignant grumbling in this and some other regiments at receiving rations of this character after the disclosure of American packing house methods, especially as it is declared that some of the meat supplied has been rotten.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
**Take LAKATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets**  
 Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. **Dr. W. C. MOYER'S** signature in on each box. 50c.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York

A single pound of silk represents the product of some twenty-three thousand silkworms.



## WHOLESALE FOOD

Measure Which, It Is Declared,  
Will Ensure It

## MEAT INSPECTION PLAN

Places Cost on Government at  
Expense of \$2,000,000 a Year  
—Products Which Enter Inter-  
state Commerce Must Bear  
Labels Guaranteeing Purity

Washington, June 14.—A meat inspection provision was completed by the house committee on agriculture last night which, it is declared by the committee, will insure that American meats and meat products are healthful, clean and, in every respect, wholesome and fit for food.

The important features of the legislation are that it places the cost of the inspection on the government and makes an annual automatic appropriation of \$2,000,000 to pay the expenses. It requires a rigid post mortem and ante-mortem inspection of all animals killed for food. It requires a government label as a passport for all meat and meat products which enter interstate commerce and, in addition to this label, a certificate of purity to the carrier and to the secretary of agriculture for all such products which enter foreign commerce.

To secure this label, the product must be banded in accordance with sanitary regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, who is authorized to employ, without regard to the civil service law, for the first year, an adequate corps of efficient inspectors to supervise the enforcement of his regulations.

It prohibits the use of preservatives or chemicals in the preparation of meat foods which are deleterious to health, and leaves the matter of determining this question to the secretary of agriculture. The label on the product is to indicate the ingredients, but the date of manufacture is not required to be stated.

The sanitary requirements, which the secretary is to prescribe and enforce, must insure complete sanitation as to all buildings, whether slaughter houses or canning establishments.

There are many penalty clauses attaching to violations of all these provisions. The common carrier is subject to a heavy penalty if he accepts for transportation any goods not bearing the government label, or in case of foreign shipments, in addition to the label, not accompanied by the required certificate. The packers are subject to a heavy penalty for false labeling as to contents of packages. Trade names are to be allowed in some cases, in the discretion of the secretary, but in all cases the contents of the package must be stated.

The violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years. There is a special penalty against the bribery of inspectors, being imprisonment from one to three years and fine of from \$1000 to \$10,000 for offering a bribe and the same punishment for the acceptance of a bribe on the part of inspectors.

Farmers and small butchers are excepted from the operation of the regulations.

This conclusion of the committee was reached after several days of consideration following the exhaustive hearings held in connection with the official reports regarding conditions in the packing houses at Chicago, the statement of the packers and the representation of the live stock raisers.

The conclusion represents the judgment of nine members of the committee as against seven who preferred the Beveridge amendment, slightly altered. A minority report will be made to the house.

### Benson Will Succeed Burton

Ottawa, Kan., June 11.—Alfred W. Benson, who was offered the appointment of United States senator to succeed Joseph R. Burton, will accept the position. Benson expects to start for Washington this week. Judge Benson says that he will stand for re-election next winter. The term that Benson will fill expires on March 3, 1907.

### Boy Killed by Automobile

Bridgeport, Conn., June 11.—Harold Evans, 15 years old, was killed by being struck by an automobile owned and driven by Edgar C. Bassick. Medical Examiner Downes viewed the body and said that he would report the death as having been accidental.

### Tabs on Yankee Fishermen

St. Johns, June 13.—The colonial government has commissioned the whaler Neptune as an additional cruiser to enforce the fishing laws. She will operate along the west coast of Newfoundland, specially watching American fishing vessels.

### Death of Bishop Delaney

Manchester, N. H., June 11.—Bishop John B. Delaney of the Catholic diocese of New Hampshire, who was operated on last Thursday for appendicitis, died at 3:40 this morning. The bishop was born at Lowell, Mass., in August, 1845.

### Dupont Formally Elected

Dover, Del., June 14.—Henry A. Dupont (Rep.) was elected United States senator by the Delaware legislature in joint session. The vote resulted as follows: Dupont, 28; Blank, 18; Addicks, 1; total, 47; necessary to a choice, 24.

### Fastest Battleship in the Navy

Portland, Me., June 15.—The Georgia, a product of the Bath (Me.) iron works, proved herself the fastest battleship in the American navy by maintaining a speed of 19.24 knots an hour for four hours on the official endurance run and acceptance trial off the Maine coast. This record exceeds by 44 knots the true speed of the New Jersey, made off the New England coast, March 30.

## ATTACK ON JEWS

General Slaughter by Christians  
at Bialystok, Russia

## MANY HUNDRED VICTIMS

Bomb Thrown at Religious Procession as Signal For the Outbreak—Jewish Homes and Places of Business Pillaged

Bialystok, Russia, June 15.—A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb among a Corpus Christi procession which was in progress here and killed or wounded many persons. In consequence the Christians attacked and massed the Jews and demolished their shops. Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrov street. Immediately after the explosion Jews began to fire revolvers from the windows of the house into the crowd. Soldiers surrounded the house and fired two volleys into the windows. Meanwhile the exasperated Christians attacked the Jewish stores in Alexandrov and Suras streets, demolishing the fixtures and windows and throwing the goods into the gutters and beating and murdering the Jews. A crowd of Jews fled to the railroad station, pursued by the mob, which killed many of them there. Three Jews were thrown from second story windows of the railroad station building.

The Jews are fleeing from Bialystok to the neighboring forests and mobs are pursuing them. Detachments of dragoons have been sent out to protect the Jews.

Jews arriving here on railway trains have been dragged out of the cars and many of them have been murdered. Troops have cleared the railway station. The disturbances still continue.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The latest dispatches from Bialystok report a situation of the utmost gravity. The anti-Jewish outbreak there is still raging; fighting is in progress in the streets, the firing is continuous, the best stores in the city have been sacked, and many are dead or wounded. Figures, however, are not given, and probably the casualties are not known in Bialystok, owing to the continuance of the disorders.

The signal for the outbreak, which apparently was deliberately planned, perhaps as a counter stroke for the murder of Chief of Police Derkatchoff on June 30, which was attributed to Jewish bundists, is given as the explosion of a bomb during a religious procession. This was followed by revolver fusillades in several quarters of the city. The police are said not to have attempted to interfere in the early stages of the riot.

The Jews, who number three fourths of the population of the city, offered the best resistance possible, many of them being armed, but were unable to prevent the pillaging of their homes and places of business. Finally the military interfered, but, according to advice received here, without being able to restore order. Reinforcements have been rushed to Bialystok from Grodno.

Several members of parliament have received messages from Jewish correspondents at Bialystok declaring that the police apparently had given over the Hebrew population to slaughter and pillage. These correspondents urge that the only hope is in an appeal to the ministry of the interior to interfere in their behalf. A delegation of deputies called at the headquarters of the police department, where they were informed that all measures possible had been taken to stop excesses and restore order.

### Uprising of Koreans

London, June 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio sends the following: The Korean rebellion is extending. The insurgents have looted Tamyang and Sunchang and are threatening other towns. Japanese warships at Yokohama have been ordered to assist cruiser Chiyoda, torpedo vessel Fatsuta and the torpedo flotilla to suppress piracy on the southeast coast of Korea.

### Granted Rebates to Packers

Kansas City, June 14.—In the federal court last evening the jury returned a verdict finding the Burlington railway guilty on four counts of granting rebates to the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Nelson Morris Packing companies on export shipments. Judge McPherson deferred sentence to June 22. The penalty involves a fine of from \$1000 to \$20,000 on each count.

### Terranova Woman Practically Free

New York, June 13.—Josephine Terranova, who was recently acquitted by a jury of the murder of her aunt, was paroled in the custody of her counsel by Justice Scott. The girl is still under indictment on a charge of the murder of her uncle. It is not at all certain that the case ever will be called, however.

### Separate Schools for Blacks

Frankfort, Ky., June 13.—The Kentucky court of appeals upheld the constitutionality of the state law of 1904, prohibiting co-education of the races in the schools of the commonwealth. The case will go on appeal to the United States supreme court.

### Four Boys Burned to Death

Ottawa, June 13.—Four sons of Daniel Dickson of Killaloe were burned to death in a fire which at midnight destroyed their home. The boys ranged in age from 12 to 2 years.

### Obedience to Law in Liberty

Boston, June 15.—Governor Guild was wildly applauded when, in his address at the National Lancers' banquet in Faneuil hall last evening, he gave utterance to the sentiment that "obedience to the law is liberty, and without liberty and the law is impossible." His remarks were understood as referring to the Tucker case, and they provoked the wildest enthusiasm.

## HIS FIFTH REPRIEVE

Patrick's Execution, Set For  
Next Monday, Is Stayed

Camden, O., June 13.—Justice Day of the United States supreme court yesterday afternoon granted a stay writ of appeal and consequently a stay of execution to Attorney Lindsay in behalf of Albert T. Patrick of New York. It will be heard by the supreme court in October. The action was brought before Justice Day because Chief Justice Fuller and other members of the supreme court are widely scattered on their vacation trips.

This is the fifth reprieve for Patrick. For four years he has been an inmate of the death house at Sing Sing. Five separate dates have already been fixed for his taking off in the electric chair, and next Monday was the latest appointed time for the execution, but now he has until next fall.

### Extraordinary Conflict of Testimony

Mineola, L. I., June 15.—After Gertrude O'Hara had testified in court here that Grover C. Poole confessed to her that he murdered her father, James O'Hara, the man whom she had accused went on the witness stand in his own behalf and testified that Miss O'Hara had confessed to him that she murdered her own father. An interesting phase of the curious tangle arising from the murder is the fact that the crime is alleged to have been prompted by O'Hara's opposition to his daughter's engagement to marry Poole.

### Objects to Paying Damages

Burlington, Vt., June 14.—Percival W. Clement, who has announced himself as a candidate for governor, has given notice of an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals from the recent decision of the circuit court in the slander suit for \$50,000 brought against him by Samuel D. Wilson, who alleged that Clement called him a murderer in the course of a political speech. The circuit court awarded a verdict of \$1000 to the plaintiff, and from this Clement now gives notice of an appeal.

### American Officer Murdered

Manila, June 15.—First Lieutenant Edward C. Bolton, governor of the province of Davao, Island of Mindanao, and Benjamin Christian have been murdered on the beach on the west coast of Davao by a Mungalan and his two brothers. The murderers have not yet been captured. Bolton was endeavoring to pacify the people by peaceful methods, and habitually went unarmed. Christian was a discarded soldier and foreman of the government farm at Malita.

### China in Financial Straits

Peking, June 13.—The expenses of the government are multiplying without increasing revenues. The pay of the new army is considerably in arrears and a great percentage of desertions is resulting. The dowager empress has issued a long edict impressing on all officials the necessity of economy. The edict is addressed to the people and attempts to justify the course of the government.

### Bain Claims to Be Insane

Waterloo, N. Y., June 13.—Rev. Charles S. Bain, who was indicted for arson on the charge of setting fire to the Waterloo Baptist church, of which he was former pastor, was arraigned at Ovid. He entered a plea of not guilty and a claim of insanity. The court granted his request for the appointment of a commission in lunacy and fixed bail at \$1000.

### Not Ready to Declare Himself

St. Petersburg, June 15.—William J. Bryan, who has arrived here, being asked to define his attitude towards the presidential candidacy in 1908, expressed his pleasure at the complimentary resolutions passed by various state conventions, but said it was too early to make any announcement relative to his nomination.

### Morton Convicted of Perjury

New York, June 15.—Harry Morton, a policeman, was convicted on a charge of perjury growing out of his testimony in the recent trial of Berthe Chalche, who eventually pleaded guilty to manslaughter in causing the death of Emil Gerdron. The jury recommended Morton to mercy and he was remanded for sentence.

### Imprisoned For Another's Crime

Guthrie, Okla., June 15.—Al Harper, who is serving a life term in the Kansas state penitentiary for the murder of Martin Julian a year ago, but has been proven to be an innocent man by the dying confession of Byron Cole, will not accept a pardon, but will ask that his name be cleared of the crime by a retrial.

### Uncle Russell's Cousin a Pauper

Toledo, June 15.—James Sage, cousin of Russell Sage, the New York financier, died here in subject poverty. He was an inmate of the county infirmary for some time, but a few years ago he made himself known to his New York cousin, who thereafter sent him a check of \$50 a year. He will be buried by the county.

### Schenectady Adopts Curfew Law

Schenectady, N. Y., June 13.—The efforts of the W. C. T. U. to induce the common council to adopt a curfew law has been successful and the measure was adopted at a meeting last evening. The fire whistle will blow at 9 o'clock and after that hour every child under the age of 16 must be off the streets.

### Health Officials Close Sausage Shops

New York, June 15.—On complaint of the department of health, it being alleged that they were unsanitary, two sausage factories were closed in this city. Health Commissioner Darlington says that the inspection will be continued and all unsanitary places will be closed.

### High Price For Jersey Calf

Lowell, Mass., June 14.—Cattle breeders and buyers from all parts of the country attended an auction sale of Jersey cattle at Wood's farm here. A son of Pogue IX and of Torona IX, 10 months old, was sold to the Hartman stock farm, Columbus, O., for \$1075. The price is the highest for a Jersey calf of similar age recorded in recent years.

## MURDER FOR MONEY

Connecticut Authorities Have a  
Mystery on Their Hands

New Canaan, Conn., June 15.—An atrocious murder, which bids fair to take its place among the many unsolved mysteries of the state, was brought to light when the mutilated and bullet-riddled body of Solbeck Dann, an aged farmer, was found in the bottom of an old unused well at the rear of his place, situated in the far western part of the town.

The interior of Dann's house had literally been turned upside down, carpets being torn up, furniture upset, the whole place giving mute testimony of the effort made by the murderer to unearth any money or valuables of the old farmer. That he got away with a sum of money is almost certain, for Dann was reputed to have kept a portion of his savings at his home. A bank book has been found showing that Dann had \$500 deposited in a Stamford bank.

Dann had not been about his house since June 4. He was 73 years old and, although he conducted a little farm, his trade was that of a basketmaker. He has no relatives in this vicinity as far as known.

### Tucker Funeral Services

Newton, Mass., June 15.—The funeral services over the remains of Charles L. Tucker took place at his former home in Bourne street, Auburndale, yesterday. Afterward the body was placed on a train and taken to Worcester and upon its arrival there was taken to Hope cemetery, where interment took place. The services at the house were of a simple nature and were conducted by Rev. William C. Winslow, who used the Episcopal service for baptized persons with a few additions which he deemed peculiarly appropriate to the occasion.

### Was Only Democratic Councillor

Boston, June 15.—Councillor Michael J. Sullivan of South Boston died at the city hospital this morning of cerebral hemorrhage. Sullivan was stricken with what was thought to be syncope last Monday. Previous to his election to the governor's council he was a member of the Massachusetts senate. Several years ago he was a professional baseball player. After abandoning baseball he was admitted to the bar. Sullivan was the only Democratic member of the governor's council. He was 41 years old.

### Sloop Sank With Firemen

Boston, June 15.—Over a score of firemen barely escaped drowning early this morning when the fishing sloop Seafoam, on which they were fighting a fire, sank right beneath their feet at Long wharf. Piling through a hole burned in her side and the water pumped in by the fire department, the vessel sank to the bottom, carrying her load of human freight with her. Several would have been drowned but for the proximity of other vessels and the promptness of the firemen on the dock.

### Fired From Medical Society

Boston, June 14.—Dr. Percy D. McLeod of this city, the physician who was accused in connection with the death of Susan Geary of Cambridge last fall, and who was tried and found not guilty, after he had been arrested and bailed out, was expelled from membership in the Massachusetts Medical society. The charge upon which he was unanimously disbursed from further membership is "conduct unbecoming a physician and member of the society."

### Cart and Baby Went Overboard

Bucksport, Me., June 13.—While Mrs. Melvin Hutching was fishing from a wharf with her 7-months-old baby in a go-cart beside her, a gust of wind rolled the go-cart off the wharf into the water and the baby was drowned.

## CRAZED WITH BURNING ECZEMA

Suffered From Childhood With  
Severe Itching and Burning—  
Eczema Spread Over Hands and  
Fingers—Received No Benefit  
From Physicians.

## BLESSINGS FOR THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I was troubled with eczema in some way or other from childhood. About three years ago the trouble was confined to my right hand. I consulted two physicians, but received no benefit from them. In the winter of 1904 the trouble had become so bad as to extend over the back of my hand, and up on the fingers, and in a short time to the palm. The itching and burning at times was so severe as to almost drive me mad. I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent. I used two cakes of Soap, one box of the Ointment, and two bottles of the Resolvent. I cannot begin to tell of the benefit I received. My appetite and weight increased, and I felt and looked like a new person. You have my full permission to publish as much of this as you see fit. Blessings the Cuticura Remedies, yours truly, Miss Flora E. Wiley, Milo, Me., Oct. 6, 1905."

## THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humors Is to Use Cuticura.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

# Our Best Attention.

Everything of a banking nature entrusted to our care receives our best attention.  
We shall be glad to have a share of your business.

Newport Trust Company,  
303 Thames Street.

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Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with  
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## Popular Saturday Sale

—AT—

## SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET

CHOICE LINE OF

TRIMMED HATS, 99c

Largest Selection MILLINERY in  
this City.

All the Popular Novelties in

Flowers and Feathers.

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## PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,

Hecker's Buckwheat,

AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Gustavus A. Eberle, aged 67, principal owner of the Clark Hose company of Malden, Mass., died suddenly at the company's factory of heart failure.

Rhode Island carried off the honors at the Interstate invitation shoot of the Boston Gun club at the Wellington traps, Medford, Mass.

The Massachusetts senate passed to be enacted the bill exempting state bonds from taxation, by a vote of 20 to 16.

Andrew D. Blanchard, M. D., said to be the oldest surviving surgeon of the Civil war and the second oldest graduate of Harvard college, died at his home at Melrose, Mass., aged 83. He was born in Medford, Mass.

Carl Hydren, aged 48, a former druggist, committed suicide at Pittsfield, Mass., by shooting. He had been discouraged on account of financial troubles and failure to obtain work.

Lieutenant Commander Charles K. Tracey, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly at his home in Brookline, Mass. Since his retirement in 1878 he had been located at the Boston navy yard and had been in the inspection department as chairman of the labor board.

The Second (Maine) district congressional convention nominated as congressional candidate D. J. McQuinn, Lewiston, lawyer, over Job H. Montgomery of Camden.

An unknown man, who is thought to be a vagrant, was killed by an express

## train at Southport, Conn.

John Higgins, aged 60, sat down on the balustrade of an upper balcony at his home at New Britain, Conn., and fell over to the street below, dying from a broken neck. A year ago he fell from the same balcony and escaped unhurt.

By the overturning of a boat from which he was fishing, Peter Gillon, aged 38, was drowned at Medway, Mass. His companion, Bartholomew Smith, was rescued after he had clung for three hours to the bottom of the overturned boat.

Joseph Rihard, aged 11, was drowned at Sandy pond, Nashua, N. H. He had been playing with other boys beside the pond and, venturing out on a rock, fell into deep water.

George A. Wilbur, for 40 years a judge, 20 years of which was spent as an associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, died at Woonsocket, R. I., of diseases incident to old age. He had been a member of the state senate and served in the Civil war.

## Little Fellow Drowned

Manchester, N. H., June 14.—Robert Bitterlich, 11 years old, and Harold Hecker, aged 10, were drowned while bathing in the Merrimack river. It is supposed that Bitterlich was seized with cramps and that Hecker, in an attempt to save his life, was drawn down by the struggles of Bitterlich.

## The Tipping Evil

**C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
*Castor Oil*

**By Virginia Lolla Wentz**

Copyright, 1906, by Beatrix Reed

ad been wont to set to that music, saying, "They seem to be made for each other—just like you and I, sweetheart." How, even in this world, had she made

And doesn't know where to find it.  
Mr. Boppep says not a word;  
He doesn't seem to mind it.  
—Chicago Tribune.

**Individual Links.**

### "Tarry" Gould's Long Cruise.

### "Tarry" Could'n Long Cruise.

— — — — —

Scenes From the Sea.

### SCRAPS FROM THE SEA.

**South Sea Island Customs**

### South Sea Island Customs

Hot Beds, Baths

### Hot Soda Baths.

**A Bit of English Humor**

### A Bit of English Humor.

THE KING YOU HEAR ALWAYS SPEAK  
OF  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

**for Infants and Children.**

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of \_\_\_\_\_

**Chas. H. Fletcher.**  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

## HANDLING MONEY.

### It Is No Temptation to the Seasoned

**Introduced into New England by the  
Salem Sea Captains.**

Housewives of today would not know  
what was meant by the bundle hand-  
kerchief, yet 100 years ago the woman

who did not have a pile of them neatly

were and not have a pile of them neatly folded and ironed and laid away in smooth piles in a drawer of one of the

Nothing to Hope For.  
Cholly:—I am poor, but very ambitious. Will you marry me? Mabel:—No, I'll marry you. I'm not at all ambitious myself. Philadelphia, Pa.

### Far New York, the South and West

A FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

G. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.  
H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York.  
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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NEW YORK NIGHT DEPT.



## Members of the U. S. Senate.

Thirty-six United States Senators, less than one-half of the total membership of that body, are easily worth over \$20,000,000. In addition to the Senate, there are in this list, there are half a dozen others whose possessions amount to over \$1,000,000 each. Frank B. Rowland, of Connecticut is one. Charles A. Culberson of Texas is another; Lee S. Overman of North Carolina; "Well fixed"; Henry E. Burton of New Hampshire is in comfortable circumstances; so is his neighbor, William P. Dillingham of Vermont, and Frank P. Flint of California can scrape together more than \$500,000.

It is unquestionably true, therefore, that the Senate is a "millionaire's club." But when scrutiny is made of the source of the wealth of many of them it will be found that the old-fashioned virtues of thrift, enterprise, industry, hard work and persistence are entitled to most of the credit for the piled-up millions. The money in the Senate represents, in other words, honest rather than dishonesty.

The Senate happens to contain nearly a score of millionaires. Does this mean that money counts it in its influence and in its action? A careful study of the inside workings of the Senate forces the conclusion that it does not.

As on the floor of the Senate every man is the equal of the others, he is judged almost entirely by the ability he displays as a Senator, and not by the pre-eminence he may enjoy in his own state.

## THE CROENUS OF THE SENATE.

The Croesus of the Senate, William A. Clark of Montana, attracts no attention there because of his wealth. He speaks rarely, and then in an amateurish, schoolmaster-like fashion. He devotes his attention almost entirely to western questions—irrigation, forestry, mining, agriculture, etc. On certain subjects he is well posted, and his colleagues avail themselves of his information. Mr. Clark wisely avoids any attempt to pose as a statesman or a maker of laws.

Senator Clark's millions were made, as everybody knows, out of the ground. His wealth is estimated at \$200,000,000. It may be much more, but it is not less than that figure. He was offered \$150,000,000 for the United Verde mine. He refused, because the wealth is safer in the mine than it would be in banks or lands. He has made additional millions—nobody knows how many—by acquiring forest lands in the West, and although there was a public outcry against his methods some years ago, it is only fair to say that the vigilant eye of old Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, has failed to detect anything improper in Senator Clark's acquisition of the public lands.

Quite another type of man is Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, who is credited with possessing more wealth than any other Senator, with the exception of Senator Clark. The Montana Senator is acquisitive, but he did not make his money through this trait. Other Senators have ability to pile up millions, but they are not entirely acquisitive. Senator Elkins frankly acknowledges his delight in exercising his splendid gift of acquisitiveness. He is a natural-born accumulator.

Senator Elkins has had his share of roughing it. He went to New Mexico and acquired some money, and incidentally could not resist acquiring the Spanish language. His field, however, was in West Virginia, where he has used the ploughshares of his genius to unearth immense wealth from coal mines, railroads, farms, banks, and so on. His wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000, but it may be twice as much. He is a hard worker himself, and he makes his money work, too. Nothing pleases him better than to see his money "get a move on" and multiply itself.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan is credited with the possession of \$20,000,000. He is a lumber prince, an owner of forests, mines, mills and factories. He began early and worked late in the acquisition of a fortune.

## ALDRICH IS NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich of Rhode Island is a much misunderstood man. He is the leader of the Senate, the popular incarnation of "corporate wealth," the target of the "champions of the people" and the juicy morsel of the muck-raker. He is the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Isn't that enough? He refuses to revise the tariff. Isn't that proof that he is the representative of the robber barons of industry?

Senator Aldrich's wealth is put down here at about \$10,000,000. He made it mostly in street railroad operations, consolidations and extensions. Although he has been in the Senate since 1881, being fifth among Senators in length of continuous service, he has had time to build up a fortune that is not inordinate, as fortunes go nowadays.

Senator Aldrich is physically and mentally a man of exquisite symmetry and equilibrium. He is well proportioned, perfectly healthy, and well endowed with strength. His motions are lively as a boy's although he is grandfather to the richest baby in the world. The workings of his mind are equally quick. He is capable of long and exacting toil. In the second place, his prepossessing exterior is supplemented with astonishing gifts of conciliation and "management of men." No Senator equals him as a "mixer." He knows men, gains their good will, helps them, and draws them to him through a kind of magnetism that is not as much affection as it is confidence and admiration.

A third salient point in Senator Aldrich's make-up is his unique combination of hard sense and imagination. His ability to separate facts from figments amounts to genius.

NEW JERSEY'S RICH REPRESENTATIVES. John Kean and John F. Dryden, Senators from New Jersey, are described usually as political machinists. There is a revolt against them in New Jersey but that is nothing new. They are supposed to be merely rich men placed in the Senate as Representatives of the "money power."

But they are more than that. It has often happened that a money-bag Senator, whose life before reaching the Senate told nothing but sordid tales, has been transformed by the traditions of that great body into something better. What is a place in the Senate, if one does not fill it with honor? So such men as Leland Stanford became conscientious workers for the public welfare, and devoted their financial genius to the welfare of the country. This is the case to some extent with John Kean and John F. Dryden.

## PROCTOR IS THE MONARCH OF QUARRIES.

Much of the granite and marble in the United States, if not in the world, seems to be controlled, directly or indirectly, by Redfield Proctor of Vermont, former Secretary of War. He owns quarries in many states, and furnishes stone for a skyscraper as handily as a

bar turns out pian. Something of the immovable, solid quality of his product seems to be in him. He is regarded by his colleagues as a "solid proposition." In matters not affecting Vermont Senator Proctor's advice is usually sound and able. He takes little part, however, in general debate.

Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, according to popular opinion, especially in the West, is the agent of corporate interests. The truth is that Mr. Knox, like other great lawyers, is blamed for the sins of their clients. This popular prejudice would keep Knox from the Presidency, as it would keep Elihu Root. Yet either would unquestionably rank with the greatest men who have ever filled that office. Mr. Knox is moderately rich, and if he had been a mere money-maker he could have been worth much more.

The eclipse of Chauncey M. Depew is total and permanent. The jovial Chauncey is jovial no more. Depew appeared in the Senate once or twice after the insurance earthquake, but it was no place for him, and he faded away, to be seen no more. He is an old, broken, discredited sport of fate, and his millions of money do him no good. He was never effective as a Senator. He would not attend committee meetings nor perform his share of the drudgery. His speeches did not contribute to the popular education, however agreeable they were to the ear.

## WETMORE, LODGE AND PENROSE.

George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, were born with golden spoons in their mouths. Mr. Wetmore's fortune is put down in this estimate at \$4,000,000, but some people think he is easily worth \$10,000,000. He never speaks in the Senate if he can avoid it. In committee work he is effective when he cares to speak, but he is one of the few public men who do not reach out for publicity.

Senator Lodge has added to his inherited wealth by a lifetime of hard work and by good investments. He is the hardest worker in the Senate. He turns out literary work constantly, is daily in his seat, participates in all important legislation, and finds time to dig into history. Money is a convenience to him, not a master. Nobody ever seems to think of his integrity—it is a part of him, taken for granted. His daily grind in the Senate, watching every bill that comes up, is of immense service to the country.

Among those who have hewed fortunes out of the forests of opportunity in the West are Henry M. Teller and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, Levi Aukley and Samuel H. Piles of Washington, George S. Nixon of Nevada, George C. Perkins of California, Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and Reed Smoot of Utah.

## THE SENATE'S ONLY SAILOR.

Senator Perkins is the only sailor in the Senate. He ran away to sea from Kennebunkport, Me., when under 14 years of age. At 17 he was clerk in a grocery store at Oronville, Cal. The owner of a wheezy steamboat on the Sacramento river became discouraged when his boat ran on a sandbar, and young Perkins bought the boat with borrowed money. Within a year he owned the boat outright, all debts paid, and had \$2500 cash. He went into the shipping business in San Francisco and made millions.

Reed Smoot of Utah, apostle in the Mormon Church, has a hand in the great business interests of that organization. He is a banker, farmer, manufacturer and sheep owner. His fortune is rapidly increasing.

Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, owns electric light and power works, farms, mines and sheep ranges. His wealth, also, is increasing with the development of the West.

Morgan G. Blakely of Connecticut is president of the Aetna Insurance Company. He is one of the solid men of New England, in every sense. His neighbor, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who was head of the great Crane paper factories at Dalton, is a younger and livelier man, who never made a speech, and does not aspire to fame in that direction, but he is equalled as a "mixer" only by Senator Aldrich.

Vice-President Fairbanks is included in the list of millionaires of the Senate, though he is not now a Senator, of course. He has made money in the law, and is interested in banks and manufacturing institutions in Indiana and Illinois.

Arthur P. Gorman's wealth was made in railroads, real estate, and general investments. The estimate of \$2,000,000 is probably too conservative to his case. Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia is a manufacturer with almost as keen business sense as is possessed by his colleague, Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, and has been very successful in practicing law. He received big fees and made fortunate investments.

It will surprise many people to learn that Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is a millionaire. He received one fee of \$250,000, and as he didn't happen to need the money he invested it in such a way as to make it worth much more.

James B. McCreary of Kentucky is another Senator whose wealth was not suspected. He has large holdings of Chicago real estate. The others making up the select list of rich Democrats in the Senate are Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, and James P. Tallaferro of Florida. They may be worth a million each.

Like Senator Newlands, Eugene Hale of Maine is credited with millions on the distaff side. He married the daughter of Zach Chandler of Michigan, the Mark Hanna of his day. Senator Hale has not been dependent, however, upon his wife's money, for he is a shrewd business man, and has made investments which have doubled his fortune. Probably \$3,000,000 is a low estimate of his holdings.

## THE SENATE'S MILLIONAIRES.

William A. Clark of Montana,	\$200,000,000
Charles A. Culberson of Texas,	20,000,000
Russell A. Alger of Michigan,	20,000,000
John F. Dryden of New Jersey,	15,000,000
Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island,	10,000,000
John K. Fairbank of New Jersey,	10,000,000
Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania,	7,000,000
Chauncey M. Depew of New York,	5,000,000
Francis G. Newland of Nevada,	4,000,000
George C. Perkins of California,	4,000,000
Morgan G. Blakely of Connecticut,	3,000,000
Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana,	3,000,000
Henry M. Teller of Colorado,	3,000,000
W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts,	3,000,000
Eugene Hale of Maine,	3,000,000
Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado,	2,000,000
George C. Perkins of California,	2,000,000
Frank A. Anderson of Washington,	2,000,000
Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia,	2,000,000
Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio,	1,500,000
Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts,	1,500,000
Reed Smoot of Utah,	1,500,000
Joseph W. Bailey of Texas,	1,000,000
William B. Allison of Iowa,	1,000,000
Samuel H. Piles of Washington,	1,000,000
James B. McCreary of Kentucky,	1,000,000
George S. Nixon of Nevada,	1,000,000
James P. Tallaferro of Florida,	1,000,000
Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska,	1,000,000
Reed Smoot of Utah,	1,000,000
Thomas S. Martin of Virginia,	1,000,000
Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania,	1,000,000
Reed Smoot of Utah,	1,000,000

## "A New West Point."

If the Senate Committee on Military Affairs can bring it about, "the new West Point" will be the architectural beauty of its buildings be in keeping with the place which Nature herself set apart for such an institution, and their accommodations will be adequate to the natural growth of the Military Academy for fifty years to come. False economy wherever found, too frequently results in wasteful extravagance. The same idea was expressed the other day by Secretary Taft when he said: "Inadequate appropriations for projects carefully worked out and duly sanctioned by law invariably result in the opposite of economy."

Congress in recent years has furnished few more glaring examples of false economy than in its failure to increase the limit of expenditure for the improvements at West Point to the estimate originally approved by the joint committee of both Houses, which, after an exhaustive investigation including a visit to West Point, reported a bill carrying \$6,500,000 to carry out the improvements approved by the Congress. In the closing days of the session of 1902 the House with little or no debate cut down that appropriation to \$5,800,000. No adequate reason for this reduction has ever been given. The Senate committee has again and again inserted in the appropriation bill for the Academy a provision authorizing an increase to the original limit of cost, but it has been lost in conference. This year the committee has restored the original limit of cost, which amounts to an increase of \$1,700,000.

Senator Warren, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with the assistance of the President and Secretary Taft will endeavor to force it through the Senate. The country will not sanction a waste of its money at West Point but it does desire an Academy there for the training of its army officers, which shall furnish adequate accommodations for the cadets who are assembled there from every State in the Union, and which shall be in harmony with the beauties of that secluded site overlooking the Hudson which is one of the garden spots of this country, and one of the show places of the world. A study of the plans for "the new West Point" leaves the conviction that they do not call for an extravagant expenditure of money, but only provide a suitable place of learning for the future officers of the American Army.

The history of "the new West Point" dates back to 1902, which was the year of the passage of the act authorizing the improvements for the Military Academy. Prior to the passage of that act the Secretary of War, who was at that time Elihu Root, took a deep personal interest in this project, and obtained the participation by the well-known firms of architects in the competition for the plans for "the new West Point." The competition lasted eight months. During that time the competitors were furnished with the fullest possible data about the institution. Maps and details covering the entire system were placed at their disposal, and they were made acquainted both by correspondence and personal observation, on the ground with the demands that would be put on the building to be erected, both by the army and the natural surroundings. Now buildings had become necessary, not only because the present buildings were becoming too old to be repaired, but because Congress had in 1890 and 1902 increased the corps of cadets by over one-third or to a maximum of 521, and larger accommodations were needed. The maximum number today is 522. Under the rules of appointment existing before 1889 this number would not have been reached for many years.

The increased number of cadets made the existing plant altogether inadequate properly to train and educate them for the duties they would be called on subsequently to perform as officers of the army. Moved by these considerations and the gradual increase in the number of cadets that the future would bring, Congress passed the act of 1902, authorizing improvements at the academy in accordance with the plans which were subsequently approved by Secretary Root. The result of the competition was the selection of the plans presented by Messrs. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson of Boston. These plans were approved in January, 1904, by the Secretary of War. They had worked for over two years on the general plan and have been since that time continuously at work preparing detailed plans and specifications for the new buildings. The execution of this great project may be said to be fairly well started. Visitors to the commencement of the Military Academy in June will find the work under way and the place filled with builders' materials and workmen digging the excavations and building the foundations for the great granite buildings which look to a layman as if they would stand all the time.

Plans for the following buildings have been fully completed: Cavalry and artillery barracks and stables, artillery gun shed, riding hall, cadet headquarters and cadet store, cadet barracks, post headquarters, quartermaster and commissary storehouse and shops, guardhouse and fire engine house, academic building, five triple sets of lieutenants' quarters and two double sets of captains' quarters. Before end of the year the plans for the chapel, hotel, post exchange, gymnasium, bachelor officers' quarters, additional officers' quarters and elevator will be in the hands of the superintendent, Brigadier General Mills, and when these are received he will be in possession of all the detailed plans and specifications for the important new buildings provided for in the present scheme of improvement.

It is estimated that it would cost \$7,500,000 to complete the general plan as it stands approved by the Secretary of War. Congress has appropriated \$5,800,000 for this purpose. Since that time \$546,000 of the total appropriation has been diverted by direction of Congress for projects not included in the original estimate, so that by adding this to the original estimate of the joint committee of the two Houses, \$6,500,000, a total is obtained of \$7,046,000. This is but \$454,000 short of the \$7,500,000, which is the amount actually necessary to complete all of the improvements indicated in the general plan. The work on the building cannot be completed before 1912, and probably not for several years later so that it will not be necessary for Congress to appropriate the additional money urged by the Senate committee this year or next. It can be granted gradually, year by year, as it is needed.

In the opinion of Secretary Taft the increase of the limit of cost for these improvements to \$6,500,000, the amount originally appropriated by the Congressional Committee, is a matter demanding immediate action by Congress, for the reason that it profoundly affects the welfare and efficiency of the institution. He has appeared before the Senate Committee several times in support of this increase and he will and them in their efforts to obtain the necessary authorization which they have included in their favorable report of the Academy appropriation bill to the Senate. Secretary Taft declares that there has been no extravagance either in the preparation or execution of the plans for "the new West Point."

"In the preparation of the general plan for this work true economy," declares the Secretary, "has been invariably and consistently exercised, and this fact, together with the practical and comprehensive character of the plan in my belief will commend it to Congress. It is also my deliberate judgment, after careful and searching investigation of the existing conditions at the Military Academy and the needs of the institution, that the increase which I have urged and which has been authorized by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is essential for the proper completion of the general project to which Congress has given its approval."

"I am convinced that the request is reasonable and in accord with the representations which have been consistently made by the Military Academy authorities and estimates originally submitted by them which were approved by the Secretary of War and sent to Congress. I have spent considerable time personally going over the more important plans for the new improvements which have been submitted up to this time and I can assert very positively and without qualification that every economy consistent with the erection of public buildings at a national institution of this character has been rigidly enforced."

"The amount which has been authorized by Congress is \$5,800,000, which is \$1,700,000 short of the estimate originally approved by the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress which passed on the plans and reported a bill after making a searching inquiry into the subject. This bill carried \$6,500,000. It was reduced to the present amount by the House, after practically no debate. In the first instance the plans and estimates for their improvements were drawn with great care and in much detail. Revisions and modifications with a view to accomplishing the desired result within the appropriation have been carefully and diligently made."

"But it is now demonstrated that with the present limit these improvements must in many important and essential details be left incomplete unless Congress increases the limit of cost as requested, which as you will observe will bring the total but slightly over the amount of the original estimate. The institution at West Point is one in which the nation deserves to take a great pride and for which Congress in its wisdom has nearly always adequately provided. At the present time I cannot believe that motives of economy should prevail to refuse adequate appropriations for the approved project."

Not only does the approved plan provide for the present construction of improvements which are now necessary, but it embodies an outline for the consistent growth of the Academy in the future, until what is believed to be the limit of its capacity shall have been reached. Secretary Taft has pointed out to Congress that this growth will be accomplished without the necessity of in any way modifying the structures which it is now proposed to erect under the present appropriation.

Certain it is that improvement in the present accommodations at the Academy are demanded. The cadets are now crowded beyond the limits of health, convenience or comfort, many of them now living three in a room. Lack of space for the recitations of sections prevents proper arrangement of the curriculum, and the instruction in riding is defective because the facilities are so limited. This is true generally of the physical training at the Academy, and is already a subject of genuine concern to the authorities. Officers on duty are crowded to the limit of their endurance, and it has been found necessary to quarter them in the Memorial Hall, which was erected by the bequest of the late General Cullum and was intended for other purposes.

These conditions can be remedied under the appropriation already granted, but without the increase urged by Secretary Taft and recommended by the Senate committee it will be necessary to resort to makeshifts and incomplete constructions in certain buildings which must be erected at once.—Boston Transcript.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It cures colic, soothes the broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, and at once gets a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children. It relieves the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Write at once for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Let those who have a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from Insomnia. Many requests from sufferers who are afflicted with nervousness in liquid cream form, a new and convenient form of Ely's Cream Balm, the only remedy for Catarrhs which can always be depended on. It has power to allay inflammation, to cleanse the clogged air-passages, to promote free, natural breathing, the two forms of Cream Balm are alike. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Write at once for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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## Women's Dep't.

## "The Washington of her Sex."

What Miss Anthony has Done for Woman's Advancement.

That female suffrage is only an incidental feature in the general advancement of women is the statement made by a New York woman, who writes to the New York Times replying to recent assertions cast on the suffrage leaders. Concerning the work of Miss Anthony she says:

"Many women enjoying the privilege of education, the right to own property in their own names, to go to business and professions, forget that this state of affairs is directly the result of the pioneer work of Miss Susan B. Anthony and her army of suffragists. Because she, in the courage of her convictions, stood the ignominy and suffered the scathing criticism of the world we business women of to-day are able to earn our living in well-respecting professions, and are given the education which enables us to enter our offices equipped equal with men as far as colleges can give it to us."

"The right to vote is only one of the incidents in the enfranchisement of women. I believe that in the near future some great political party will give us the ballot as a duty to perform, seeing that they can no longer afford to be without this great number of intelligent votes. The ballot will be asked of us as a 'duty' not given as a 'right.' But meantime to cast any slur on the pioneer suffragist is as ungrateful as to profane the name of Washington and his army. Susan B. Anthony is the Washington of her sex, and her army no less than his army, fought for freedom from a tyranny of custom, tradition and oppression."

"We educated business and professional women should honor the leader by which we climbed."

## Why! Oh Why?

American men very generally accord womanhood all the virtues of the race. They say women are endowed with a keener perception of right and wrong, a quicker intuition of justice, greater regard for truth and call attention to the fact that the larger per cent. of High School graduates year after year are girls.

Now these same men are in Congress, State Legislatures and City Councils where they can endow all degrees of executive power on women, and why is that they accord so much ability in theory and grant so little exercise of it in the practical affairs of government? A keener perception of right and wrong brought to bear on questions of corporate and against individual interests would be of great value in many quarters; and a quicker intuition of the justice of the measure would enable legislatures to dispose of bills looking towards humanitarian ends with a saving of time; while a greater regard for truth would materially improve almost any public or private enterprise.

There are grave questions confronting the generation of men and women who have grown up since the War, requiring clear high thinking and moral courage to settle; for instance, regulation of public utilities; enforcement of present and passage of better laws relating to rights of children; the problem of converting shiploads of immigrants to our ideal of citizens; the Negro; the treason of Utah; to say nothing of nice points of diplomacy in the relations with foreign countries. Now if our chivalrous brothers think woman so capable and worthy, why do they refuse her assistance? Where is the consistency in attributing ability and deny any play for its exercise? Why not utilize this reserve of moral and intellectual power?

The ordinary, matter-of-fact woman fails to comprehend.—Iva G. Woodson.

## Flaine Treasure Trove.

The announcement that several barrels of bottled beer and ale had been dumped into the river near the Brewer bridge by a frightened driver early Thursday morning to avoid the liquor depletion was the cause for the assembling of a large multitude on the middle span of the bridge shortly after daylight, who looked down with hungry eyes and moist lips at what was hidden beneath the turbulent flood.

Desperate ones laid aside their clothing and began to dive to see what they could find, and before the day was over two barrels of bottled ale had been recovered and gingerly "split" among the gang. They are still at it, and if anything remains in the bottom of the river it will not be for want of arduous and enthusiastic endeavor on the part of several in behalf of thrift and recovery.—Bangor News.

## Education.

The principal of one of Washington's high schools relates an incident in connection with the last Commencement Day of the institution mentioned. A clever girl had taken one of the principal prizes. At the close of the exercises her friends crowded about her to offer congratulations.

"Weren't you awfully afraid you wouldn't get it, Hattie," asked one, "when there were so many contestants?"

"Oh, no!" cheerily answered Hattie. "Because I knew that when it came to English composition I had 'em all skinned alive!"—Kennebec Journal.

## Some May Proverbs.

"May full of cold and rain, much straw and little grain."  
"A cold May brings no riches."  
"A hot May makes a fat churchyard."  
"Unlucky are the wives that wed in May."  
"May borrows ten days from March to kill off cattle and old people."  
—Westminster Gazette.

The story goes that a certain nonconformist divine noted for his smoking powers was sent for by the board of examiners just before his ordination.

"Mr. E," said one of the board, "your papers are excellent, but there is one thing we object to."  
"Mr. F. asked what it was."  
"You are addicted to the evil of smoking."  
"Mr. F. explained that he saw no evil in it, but taking a large plug from his pocket, said:  
"In deference to your opinion, gentlemen, I promise you this: As soon as I have smoked the plug I hold in my hand I will cease smoking forever."  
"They were satisfied and he was ordained the next day."

Now as he refills his pipe he chuckles and tells you:  
"I've kept my word. I've got that very plug yet!"—London Tri-Site.

## A Mixed Order.

Tom and Polly had been occupying the den in unspoken silence for a little time. Then Polly spoke with the utmost cordiality.

"The violets were perfectly lovely, Tommy, darling."

"They were beautiful," said Tom. "You must have the best there are, Polly."

"That's sweet of you, Tommy," remarked Polly, tenderly. "And it's nice to think you don't send flowers to any other girl."

"I've got the one girl," said Tom, with great content in his voice.

"It's nice to think you don't send flowers to any other girl," persisted Polly.

"Why should I?" asked Tom, lazily, "when the girl I send them to can use them up faster than any other girl I ever knew?"

"But it's nice to think," persisted Polly, softly, "that not another girl in all the world is getting violets—or roses, perhaps. Not from you."

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the contributor must be given. 3. Make all queries as concise as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. 7. Direct all communications to Mrs. E. H. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST  
HIS  
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES  
WITH

## NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Joseph Lawrence and wife Mary (Townley) had Elizabeth Lawrence; who married John Bowen 21; 5 mo 1714; and Elizabeth Lawrence who md. 6; 2mo; 1717 Hannah (Bowen), dau. Samuel, son of John, son of Thomas) Hannah b. 31; 1mo; 1697 and d. 1; 7mo; 1748.

15. Marie Lawrence, bapt. Apr. 10 1692.  
John Lawrence (No. 12) who married Susanna, had the following children:  
16. John Lawrence, b. 1644; marriage license dated Nov. 20, 1682 to Sarah daughter of Thomas Cornell, as her third husband, the widow of Thomas Willitt and second widow of Charles Bridges.

17. Joseph Lawrence, who married and left a daughter at his death.  
18. Major Thomas Lawrence, bapt. at St. Albans, Eng. Feb. 8, 16—; md. first someone now unknown; called of Newton, L. I. Nov. 9, 1692, when he had marriage license to marry Mary Fuguson; made his will Feb. 5, 1708; died Apr. 25, 1703.

19. Martha Lawrence, and Gabrielle (Mayor of New York) had marriage license dated Jan. 25, 1676; Gabrielle made his will Feb. 8, 1697; proved Oct. 1, 1702, leaving his wife all servants, household stuff, silver plate, gold chains, pearls, diamonds, gold rings and other jewels. She married second William Smith, their marriage license dated Dec. 22, 1702, less than two months after death of Gabrielle. William Smith was an Alderman of New York who d. e. p.

20. Mary Lawrence married William Whittham, graduate of Harvard College in 1681, had daughter Mary Whittham who married Gordon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut, and died in 1780, notice of whom find in Knapp's Female Biography p. 458.

These Lawrences of Flushing had like names of the Lawrences of Monmouth N. J., as has been given in MERCURY, issue of May 20, 1906. That William Lawrence made his sons William and Eliza executors, as there given.

That son William Lawrence made his will Feb. 21, 1741, then of Middletown N. J., and 84 years of age, as he commenced his will; "I William Lawrence being in ye 84 year of my age; To grandson William Lawrence, (son of my son Richard deceased) and his heirs forever, 36 acres at Barnagat, being my part of Thomas Coopers lot there; To grandson William Lawrence (son of my son John deceased) and to his heirs forever, all that 100 acres at South side joining Mill Pond on Hop River, except the ground covered by the Pond and that below the dam on West side of the highway with so much earth of the hill as shall be useful from time to time and at all times for mending and repairing the mill dam; To grandson William Lawrence, (son of my son John deceased) the 26 acres of bog and upland lying a little above where the road crosses the Pulling Mill Brook, called the Long Gully; To grand daughter Jane Lawrence (daughter of my son John deceased) all that 80 acres and all that 6 acres of meadow lying and joining Peter Tilton's land; To daughter Elizabeth Hartshorn, and to her heirs forever the equal half of all my proprietary rights to lands, also all my lands lying near Metuchen (N. J.); To daughter Hannah Hartshorn the other half of all my proprietary rights to lands and quit rents, and the other half of lands near Metuchen (or Mettuncunk now Burrville, N. J. as named in 1684, for Barzillai Burr, says Salter in Hist. Monmouth and Ocean Counties, p. 286); To son Thomas Lawrence my largest old Bible; To eldest grandsons 20 shillings each, after debts and funeral charges have been paid, I give remainder of moveable estate to be equally divided between my two daughters Elizabeth and Hannah; I also appoint and ordain my two brothers, Joseph and Benjamin Lawrence and my son-in-law William Hartshorne, and my daughter Elizabeth, and my son Robert Lawrence, or to so many of them as shall accept of the executorship, to be executors of this my last will; signed William Lawrence and a seal; Witnesses, Thomas Cooper, Andrew Bowen, James Seabrook, William Hartshorne Jr., Thomas Hartshorne. (Liber E. p. 523).

As no wife was mentioned in this will she must have been dead; her name, according to Boston Transcript, issue of Nov. 20, 1905, was Ruth Giblin, whom William Lawrence married June 24, 1686 and had son William Lawrence b. Nov. 5, 1688, and daughter Elizabeth Lawrence born Dec. 3, 1690, and son Robert Lawrence born Sept. 25, 1692, and son Richard Lawrence born July 11, 1694 as found in First Town Books of Old Middletown N. J. by Rev. W. W. H. who gave the data to Transcript.

That William Lawrence's father, William Lawrence Senr., made his will Dec. 8, 1701 of Middletown, N. J., mentions wife Elizabeth, sons James, William, Benjamin, Eliza, Joseph, John, and his grandchildren Rebecca, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susanna and James Grover, William (son of William Lawrence), William (son of Eliza Lawrence), a son of son John, a son of son Joseph, Elizabeth daughter of son James Lawrence; mentions a farm on Hopp or Mill River, and land at Barnagat; Executors, sons William and Eliza Lawrence. Witnesses—Margaret Hartshorne, John Stout, Richard Hartshorne, John Cleenger. Proved May 22, 1704. (Liber I, p. 57).

According to Rev. W. W. H. same article in Transcript, wife Elizabeth of William Lawrence, was born Elizabeth Scudder, daughter of John Scud-

der of Newton, L. I. whom William married in 1686, as his second wife, his first wife, whom he married in England was Hannah Townsend.

(To be continued.)

## QUERIES.

6040. GREENE—Delight Greene, born July 30—1755, was the daughter of Benjamin Greene and Mary Almy, daughter of James and Susannah (Wilkinson) Angell, of Warwick. Of this child Delight Greene, the genealogist says "no record", (that is no record of marriage or death). Are there any descendants of Benjamin Greene and wife to R. I. who have private family records, which tell of whom she md.?

I am under the impression she md. a Hazard or Perry, and was the mother of Delight—who md. Shilubash Spink Jr. (born 1767) born in R. I. of Berkshire Co. Mass. later, and moved to Chautauque Co. N. Y. about 1800, and died there in 1841. I am indebted to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe for the date of Delight Greene's birth, which she obtained from a Greene Genealogy. I own Austin's Gen. Dist. so have the first generation of the Spink family. Hoping this may reach the eye of some one who can solve this question for me.—K. L. M.

6041. GARDNER—John Gardner of William and Mary was born Sept. 22, 1785, according to a family Bible record in possession of the Newport Historical Society. Who was Mary? Was she Mary Carr, and where can I find the authority?—J. G.

6042. UTTER—Would like parentage of Sarah Utter, who was born Aug. 1, 1707, died Jan. 4, 1781; married Amos Lockwood, of Warwick, R. I.—M. M. J.

6043. MANN—Would like ancestry of John Mann, of Smithfield, R. I., who was born 1695, died 1782, married 1720, Abigail Arnold, of Eleazer. Who was the wife of Eleazer?—L. C.

6044. MANTON—Has any one ever found the parentage of Tabitha, wife of Edward Manton, of Providence, R. I.? When was he born? He died Sept. 12, 1755. Would like dates of her birth, marriage and death.—N. P.

6045. DUPEE—Who were the ancestors of Martha Dupee, b. 1698, d. 1768. Whom did she marry? She lived in Medfield, Mass.—W. J.

6046. WILLIAMS—Who were the parents of Peter Williams, of East Cambridge, Mass., who was born Aug. 31, 1690, died unmarried in 1732.—M. E.

6047. ROBINSON—Who were the ancestors of William Robinson, of Concord, Mass.? He probably married Elizabeth Cutter Williams. Has any one any dates?—M. E.

6048. NICOLL—Can any one give me the ancestry of Penelope Lisle, daughter of Warren and wife of John Nicoll. John Nicoll was comptroller of customs at Newport, R. I., for several years, but died in New York and was buried there in Trinity Church Yard. Would be glad for any further information concerning Penelope Lisle.—A. H. N.

6049. ADAMS—Who were the parents of Simon Adams, of Stonington, Conn., who married before 1770 Lydia Sparhawk. They had eight children.—W. D. C.

## ANSWERS.

6029. SEABURY—Deborah, who married William Seabury of Little Compton, R. I., was Deborah Snell, daughter of Isaac and Sarah. A quidam on the Little Compton records gives land to Michael Crawford Snell, administrator on estate of Isaac, and mentions "our father Isaac Snell." It is signed William and Deborah Seabury.—E. M. T.

## Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during the month of May, 1906, 1,132 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 687; defective sink trap, 1; repaired, 1; water closets stopped up, 2; cleared, 1; unsanitary water closet, 2; sink water running under house, 2; cesspools overflowing, 2; cleared, 2; unsanitary building, no sink sewerage or water closet, 1; filthy cellar from killing hens, 1; nuisance from leaking wooden waste pipe, 1; nuisance from swill, 1; nuisance from filth and rubbish thrown between buildings, 1; nuisance from stagnant water, 1; nuisance from open manure pits, 2; dirty yards, 3; partly cleaned, 1; throwing slops on adjoining premises, 1; inspections where typhoid fever was reported, 2; stables found clean, 99; stable yards dirty, 2; vaults found clean, 48; half full or less, 138; full or overflowing, 26; condemned vaults where nothing has been done, 144; condemned vaults, closets in and vaults not filled, 5; condemned vaults filled, 8; condemned vaults, plumb for work, 1; no cause for complaint, 3; not classified, 2. One sample of water sent to State Board of Health for analysis.

## EXCURSION RATES AND TOURS.

Boston & Maine Book of Rates and Routes FREE.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has recently issued their 1906 book, which contains railroad rates and various routes to the principal resorts, also a list of interesting side trips, steamboat connections, rates in parlor and sleeping cars, and all necessary information required by the summer tourist. This book will be sent free to any address by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

## Carr's List.

Vanity Square, by Edgar Saltus. Stand Pat, by David A. Curtis. Extra Dry, by author of "Log of the Water Wagon."

Trolley Trips from Boston to Bronx.

In Dover on the Charles, a contribution to New England Folk-Lore,

By Alice J. Jones.

Formerly teacher in the Coddington School.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Telephone 201.

## The Spirit of Summer

In every nook and corner of this big store now. Look where you will and some suggestion of summer comfort and beauty meets your eye. Great lolling chairs for indoor and outdoor use, Veranda swings that help you catch the thin breeze in. Hammocks, Screens and every conceivable contrivance to help you bear the burning summer's heat and beautify your surroundings. Gathered with a liberal hand, and price-marked sometimes so you'll think we're selling at a mere pastime.

## OLD HICKORY.

No rustic, so artistic, so serviceable, no known outdoor furniture made half so well adapted to the purpose.

Chairs from \$1.50  
Rockers from \$1.75  
Benches from \$4.50  
Tables from \$5.00

## WILLOW FURNITURE.

Best of the willow, best of workmanship—it is the only kind that pays to buy. Great deep arm chairs, so comfortable and so inviting looking; about twenty kinds of these.

## VUDOR PORCH SHADES.

Linden wood, from the home of His Excellency, the Emperor. No shade so good looking, so good wearing, so worthy the price we ask for them.

## MAPLE CHAIRS.

Comfortable little chairs with double woven reed seats, in light or green, 75c  
Large arm chairs, with broad seats and backs, \$1.50  
Large arm chairs, with reed seats and backs, \$1.50

## A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like it to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

## NOTICE.

## A Residence Telephone Service Offer.

COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1906,

WE WILL GIVE THREE MONTHS' FREE SERVICE

with every New Contract for any Class of local Residence Connection.

For particulars address

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

112 UNION STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## ONE DAY ONLY.

Newport, WEDNESDAY, June 27.

MIDDLETON AVENUE GROUNDS.

BARNUM & BAILEY  
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

## THE BIG CIRCUS OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

Nothing Like It Ever Seen on Earth Before.

All the World's Most Startling Thrillers. The Newest, Latest, Most Stupendous Sensation—The Furious, Flashing, Furor-Creating Flight,

## THE DIP OF DEATH

A YOUNG LADY LOOPING THE GAP IN AN AUTOMOBILE, UP-SIDE-DOWN, AN ACT THAT COSTS \$100 A SECOND, AND IS WORTH IT.

A Daring, Unbelievable, Electrifying Somersault in an Automobile. Beyond this Human Ingenuity and Recklessness may not go.

THE LAST WORD IN BICYCLE STARTLERS

## THE TWO TWIRLS OF TERROR

Aerial Somersaults by Two Daring, Death-defying Wheelmen. The Latest Parisian Sensation—The Highest Priced Bicycle Act in the World.

ALL NEW FEATURES THIS YEAR

First Time of the Resplendent New Military and Allegorical Spectacle

## PEACE

Founded on the Russo-Japanese War. Introducing Hundreds of Gorgeous, Apprehended Soldiers, Sailors and Mythological Characters. Scores of Richly Caparisoned Horses, Elephants and Camels, and Gold-Illuminated Tableau Cars, in the Most Superb Display of Pageantry Seen in Modern Times.

More High-Class Features than All Other Shows Combined.

100 Circus Acts by 300 Famous Artists—3 Herds of Performing Elephants—Record-Making Aerial Congress—Hero Horsemen and Dainty and Skilled Horsewomen from Everywhere—Aerobatics—Mammoth Aerial Enclosure—Largest and Biggest Man and Hippodrome—Racing Glories of All Ages—High-Jumping Horses—Superb High-School Equines of Five Continents.

3 CIRCUSES—2 BIG ZOOES—5 TRAINS OF SPECIAL CARS—500 Horses—Only Herd of Giraffes—1200 People—12 Acres of Canvas—Biggest Tents ever Constructed—3 Rings—2 Stages—Mammoth Aerial Enclosure—Largest and Biggest Man and Hippodrome—Racing Glories of All Ages—High-Jumping Horses—Superb High-School Equines of Five Continents.

There will be no Street Parade. Incidentally a Splendid and Sensational Free Show will be given on the Exhibition Grounds at 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. daily.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

Admission, With a Seat, 50 Cents. Children Under 10 Years, Half-Price.

Private Box and Reserved Grand Seats Extra, according to Location.

All reserved seats numbered. Private Box and Reserved Grand Seats Extra, according to Location.

Grounds at the opening hours, and during the day at the down-town ticket office.

Barney's Music Store, 154 Thames Street.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of LYMAN LITTLE, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bonds according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

HENRY K. LITTLEFIELD, Executor.

6-163w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

Estate of Weeden H. Champlin.

REQUEST in writing is made by Edward H. Champlin, brother of Weeden H. Champlin, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, in said New Shoreham, for some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 20 day of July, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

6-163w

## Middletown.

Rev. Bernal Messer of St. George's Church, Newport, will preach at St. Columba's on Sunday morning. The time of the afternoon service of evening prayer has been changed from 3.30 to 4.30, the usual time of afternoon worship through the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden P. Barker and family moved into their small cottage on Paradise avenue Thursday, having leased their large house to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter and family of Pawtucket, who are expected to arrive next Thursday, this being their ninth consecutive summer here.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet on Tuesday with Little Compton Grange. The principal topic of the lecturer's hour will be "Birds and the Farmer," the subject being taken up by Professor John Barlow of the department of Zoology at Kingston College. The roll call will relate to birds and agriculture and there will be readings and music.

St. Columba's Guild was entertained on Wednesday by Mrs. Edward J. Peckham at her home on Paradise avenue. The date of the Guild's annual fair for the benefit of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel has been set for August third and it is to be held at St. George's School.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sayer of Newport and family moved into the B. W. H. Peckham cottage on Honeyman Hill on Thursday, where they will remain for the summer.

Aquidneck Grange, No. 30, held a May party and social Thursday evening at the close of its business session, the May baskets being put up at auction and bringing \$13.75. The one that brought the largest amount belonged to Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, selling for \$1.65. Dancing followed, music being furnished by Miss Elsie Chase. The Grange has decided to hold a fair and a committee was appointed at this meeting to set the date and make the necessary arrangements.

"Lazy Lawn," the summer home of Mrs. Frances Arnold, on 3d Beach Road, has been re-opened this week. Mrs. Arnold and her brother-in-law, Rev. Arthur Rogers, arriving from Westchester, Penn. Mrs. Arnold will be joined later by her sister, Mrs. Arthur Rogers and family. Mr. Rogers remained but a short time, being obliged to return to his duties of his church. Subsequently his vacation will be spent with his family.

Mr. Lester Albro of New York spent Wednesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albro.

Miss Louise Sturtevant, who is a designer at "Mifflin," New York, returned this week for the summer, which she will spend with her mother, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, at her cottage on 2nd Beach Road.

Mrs. Lydia B. Chase is in the Newport Hospital suffering from an attack of the grip with other complications.

The cabinet of the Epworth League meet on Saturday afternoon at the parsonage to prepare the programme for the ensuing year.

The Methodist Social Union will be held in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Chase are entertaining their daughters, Mrs. James Brooks and Miss Bessie Chase, who are home on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Aylesworth, former residents here, but now of East Greenwich, represented the Davieville Grange, Mr. Aylesworth having been its master. They are guests while in town of Mrs. Felix Coggeshall.

The summer boarders are commencing to arrive on Paradise avenue, a number being already located at Mrs. Thomas Barker's.

Professor D. C. Needham of Columbia University, Washington, has opened his summer home, Killmore, on Honeyman Hill.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

## Notice to Registry Voters

ALL PERSONS who are required to register their names in order to vote in this city during the present year are reminded that they must register in person at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, before 9 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, June 30, 1906.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily, and for the accommodation of those who cannot attend in the day time, it will be open evenings as follows: On Saturday, June 16th; Tuesday, June 19th; Saturday, June 23rd; and from Monday, June 25th to Saturday, June 30th, inclusive. On all of the before-named days the office will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.

6-163w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

Estate of Hamilton A. Mott.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Hamilton A. Mott, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 2d day of July, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

6-163w

## ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of this bank for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Rooms of the National Exchange Bank, on Wednesday, June 20th, 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEO. H. PHOUP, Secretary.

6-163w

## AQUIDNECK Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Aquidneck Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 183 Thames Street, on TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906, at 4 o'clock p. m.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Secretary.

6-163w

## A Full Line of all the

## NEW

AND

## Improved Varieties

OF

## VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

## Just Out!

## Six New Panoramic Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION,  
WASHINGTON SQUARE,  
BEACON ROCK,  
THE BEACH,  
HARBOR FRONT,  
THE CLIFFS.

2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY

Geo. H. Carr, Wm. P. Clarke, Chas. D. Dingley, 5 & 10 Cent Store, Latta & Son, Wm. E. Mumford, W. T. Rutherford, D. E. Thompson, A. A. Stacy, H. N. Thompson, Washington Square News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co., and by the publishers.

## MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 21, A. D. 1906.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM, the Administratrix of the estate of

HERMAN F. PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court her first and final account thereof, with her petition that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, A. D. 1906, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-264w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of his wife, SARAH M. PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased; that he has given bond to said Court as required and is now duly qualified to act as such Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah M. Peckham are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned. JAMES T. PECKHAM, Administrator.

Middletown, R. I., June 9, 1906—6-264w

## PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

## OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Under entirely new management.  
Newly furnished suites with bath up to date.  
Rates, \$3 up. Special Rates by the Week.  
224 F. H. WISWELL, Prop.

6-163w